THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 154,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY MARCH 20, 1902. VOL. LXVII: NO. 12.

LIFE OF A WATER LILY.

When first I woke to life,
Deep down in the river's bed,
I could not breathe for the stifling ooze
And the blackness over my head.
In darkness I longed for the light,
Imprisoned, I yearned to be free,
In dreams I pined for the sky and the wind,
For star and bird and tree;
And I said: "I will rise to that upper air
And the life that draweth me."

The twining weeds of the water-world
Reached out and held me fast;
The lithe reeds wove a tangled net
To catch me as I passed;
The creeping things of mire and mud
Beckoned and bade me stay;
In the treacherous current, swift and strong,
I felt my weak stem sway;
But thro' them, over them, past them all,
I took my upward way

Till, white, white,
Brimmed with sunshine and steeped in light,
I lifted up
My fragrant cup—
Bloom of the daytime and star of the night—
In rapture I gazed at the heavens blue
And knew that all my dreams were true.
And pure and fair
My white leaves bear
Never a trace of slime and mold,
And the crawling things of the under-world
Have left no taint on my heart of gold.
In peace I rest
On the river's breast
And living, I love, and, loving, live,
And, breathing deep of that upper air
My life to the world in sweetness give.
—Annie Johnson Flint, in the Youth's Companion.

STRENUOUSNESS.

Whoop it up strong!
Push it along ——!
Hustling is now all the rage;
Give it a push,
Give it a pull—
This is a strenous age!

Heave at the crank,
Give it a yank,
Things are accomplished by jerks;
Trust not to luck,
Bank upon pluck,
Here's to the fellow that works.

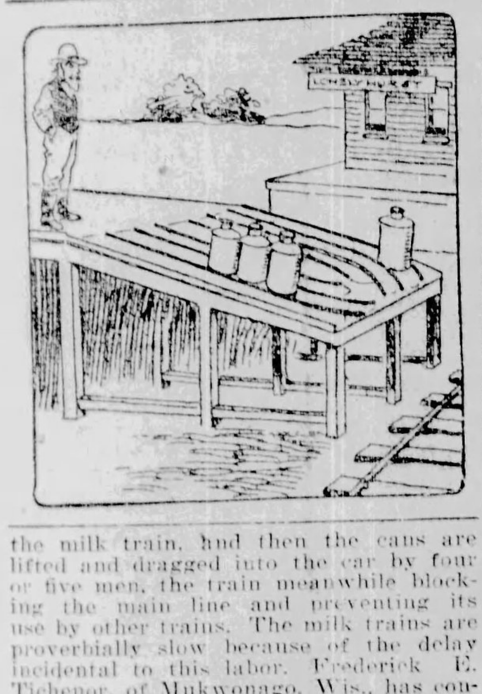
Never take no,
Make the thing go,
Carry the enterprise through;
Be the skies brass,
Bring it to pass,
Cheers for the man that can do!

Classic and slang,
Let it go bang,
Vehement, virile, and terse;
Bluster away,
Bellow and bray,
Cogent in prose and in verse!

Body and brain,
Toiling amain,
Keyed to the pitch of a fife;
"Progress," they cry,
Struggle or die,
This is a strenuous life!
—Walter Force Longacre in New York Commercial.

MILK CAN LOADING DEVICE

A valuable improvement in the milk-shipping industry has just been erected at Lonelyhurst, according to the artist, but the farmer is evidently not entirely pleased with the prospect, as it is intended to reduce the time necessary to load the cans into the car, which, of course, will lessen the time for eyeing the train and its passengers. It has hitherto been common to accumulate the cans of milk on the platform to await the arrival of

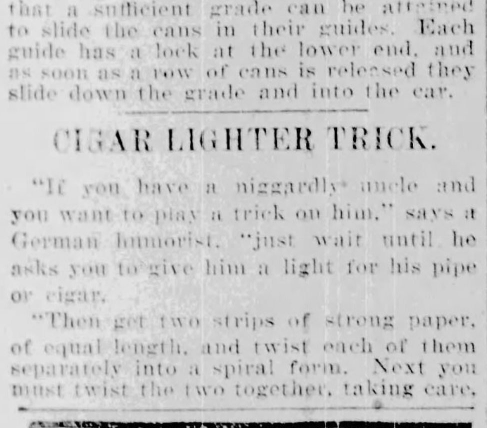


the milk train, and then the cans are lifted and dragged into the car by four or five men, the train meanwhile blocking the main line and preventing its use by other trains. The milk trains are proverbially slow because of the delay incidental to this labor. Frederick E. Tichenor, of Mukwonago, Wis., has conceived the idea of a slanting platform, which shall feed the cans automatically toward the car door as soon as the train arrives. The details of construction are not shown in the illustration, there being a locking gate across the lower edge of the platform, which serves to keep the cans back from the exit. When the train arrives this gate is tilted down into the doorway, being provided with a guide to feed the cans from the platform into the cars without handling, the angle and height of the platform being such that a sufficient grade can be attained to slide the cans in their guides. Each guide has a lock at the lower end, and as soon as a row of cans is released they slide down the grade and into the car.

CIGAR LIGHTER TRICK.

"If you have a niggardly uncle and you want to play a trick on him," says a German humorist, "just wait until he asks you to give him a light for his pipe or cigar.

"Then get two strips of strong paper, of equal length, and twist each of them separately into a spiral form. Next you must twist the two together, taking care,



however, that during the operation they do not lose any of their elasticity, and when this is done you must break off the two ends. When you hand it to your uncle he will think it is an ordinary cigar light, but as soon as he lights his pipe, or cigar, he will find out the difference."

The picture shows clearly how this trick is played. If the strips of paper are twisted properly, one of them, as may be seen, will curl upward as soon as the upper end is lit, and the smoker's wrist is very likely to be scorched if he does not quickly take it out of harm's way.—New York Press.

Impervious to Noise.

"How queer!" exclaimed Miss Pertie Goodwin, at the Wagner recital. "My foot has gone to sleep—and in all this noise, too!"—Chicago Tribune.

HOW LONG HAS MAN EXISTED IN OHIO?

It is a fact whose proof is demonstrable by every one, that the rivers and smaller streams of Ohio emptying into Lake Erie, are very young, in a geological sense. The law is, the wider the valley the older the stream. This is because frost, snow and rain are continually at work carrying off the land. Every rain upon a hillside causes the water of the rivulets and small streams to carry down mud, sand and gravel. The heavier the rain, the greater the swelling of these streams, and the more they carry away. These join larger ones, and these the greater rivers; and this mud and sand is carried down, to be discharged into some lake or into the ocean. This process of cutting down the surface is continuous So where it has gone on but a few thousand years, the denudation is not as great as it is where the process has been continuous for ten or twenty thousand years.

Hence, the broader the river valley, the longer this work has gone on, and the reverse. The most of the rivers of Southern Ohio are very much older than those which run into Lake Erie. To illustrate this, compare the valley of the Scioto, from Columbus southward, with that of the Maumee from Defiance to its mouth at Toledo. The Scioto is not nearly so large a stream at Columbus as is the Maumee at Defiance. But its valley at the capital city is from two to three miles wide, while that of the Maumee at Defiance is probably not over a half-mile. Now, the fact must be remembered that before the Scioto river existed, its valley was filled to a height considerably greater than that of the hills on either side; for these hills have been reduced in height by the continuous action of storms, just as the river valley has been. All the vast amount of earth, clay, sand and gravel, between the present hilltops on each side has been worn down and been carried away by the stream.

Once the Scioto was like the Maumee is to-day—a river winding between high bluffs. And, could we revisit Northwestern Ohio some thousands of years hence, we should find the Maumee Valley widened out, sloping down from low, rounded hills, and approximating in general appearance to the Scioto Valley.

Why are the northern Ohio streams so much younger than those emptying into the Ohio? For an answer, we must go back to the glacial period—the great ice age. Before it began, the climate around the pole was much warmer than now. But because of astronomical reasons, which space will not permit us to discuss here, the climate of the northern hemisphere gradually became colder. The eternal ice came further and further south until more than half of the entire northern hemisphere was covered with a vast ice cap, estimated by geologists to be probably two or three miles thick. The southern border of this ice-cap covered all North America down to below the 40th parallel of north latitude—and the same in Europe and Asia.

Here in Ohio its farthest southern edge occupied a line, roughly speaking near Lisbon, Millersburg, Newark, Lancaster, Chillicothe, Winchester (Adams county), thence southwest across the Ohio into Kentucky, and westward into Indiana. A small tongue of the ice crossed the Ohio, south of Cincinnati. The progress southward of the ice-cap must have been very slow; uncounted years passed by until it reached that line where the heat of the sun melted the ice as fast as it pushed forward from the north. Nor can we tell how long it maintained its place before astronomical changes brought a warmer climate to the northern hemisphere, and this vast mass of ice began slowly to melt and retreat northward.

Before the ice invasion, the Ohio river ran several miles to the northward of Cincinnati, and reached its present channel some distance below that city. But the advancing ice, pushing before it clay, gravel, sand and boulders, filled this channel, and pushed on over the hills on the Kentucky side. This dammed the waters, and created a great lake, which geologists call Lake Ohio, filling the whole valley and the valleys of tributary streams even up to Pittsburg. The water from the melting southern wall of the ice-cap went rushing down into this lake, carrying the sand, clay and gravel which had been brought from Canada by the moving ice—which carried them along with it as we see the glaciers do to-day—and deposited these on the bottom of Lake Ohio, in layers, where we now find them. This lake existed until the retreat of the ice-cap into Ohio, when the waters cut their way through what is now the river channel between Cincinnati and Covington.

As soon as the lake was drained, the rushing waters from the melting ice began to cut river channels through the vast mass of sand, mud and gravel which had been deposited. This work is going on to-day. The difference in the amount of denudation of a river valley in Southern Ohio and of the valley of a stream of equal size emptying into Lake Erie, marks the difference in age between the two streams.

The ice-cap retreated slowly. When it had gotten north of the watershed between the Ohio and Lake Erie, it formed another lake. The Niagara river was yet covered with ice, and this lake drained its waters across Indiana to the Southwest into the Wabash. The lake was bounded on the north by the ice-wall; its shore on the south is still well-marked by a beach, called, in some localities, the "Ridge Road," because it formed a natural roadway for the early settlers. This beach, marking the old lake level, is some 200 feet higher than that of Lake Erie at present.

Finally the melting ice-cap retreated beyond the northern shores of the two lower lakes, and the waters found a new outlet over the bluff into Lake Ontario. It began the slow work of cutting what is now the gorge below the falls at Niagara. That gorge has all been cut since the ice retreated, and the distance the falls have been worn back gives us a basis to figure out how long it has been since since the water first began the work—that is, since the end of the glacial period in Ohio.

The falls were first accurately surveyed by the New York surveyors in 1840. Comparing their data with recent government surveys, it appears that Niagara falls recede as much as three feet per year. From this it would follow that it is more than 11,000 years since the Niagara river began its work. But there are other factors in the problem which appear to reduce the time to some 7,000 years.

So we have 7,000 years as the age of the Ohio rivers flowing into Lake Erie. How old are those on the southern slope of the state?

Professor Hicks, of Granville, O., made a careful investigation of the valley of Raccoon creek, Licking county, which has cut its way through a valley originally filled with sand and gravel carried down by the streams from the ice. The number of cubic yards removed can be closely approximated. Assuming the rate of removal to be the same as that of the Mississippi at New Orleans, the time required would be about 14,000 years. This would make the Southern Ohio streams twice the age of those emptying into Lake Erie.

How can we know that an ice-cap covered the northern hemisphere, and how can we trace its southern edge? By the work done, which is before our eyes today. All over the section which is covered, under the alluvial soil which has been the result of vegetation for those 7,000 to 11,000 years, there is a thick bed of clay, made exactly as clay is making to-day by the glaciers of the Alps—of rock ground as fine as flour by the action of the ice. This is called boulder clay, or "till." It is utterly unstratified, and mingled with it are pebbles and boulders. No other geologic agent could produce this clay but moving ice.

The advancing ice carried with it a vast accumulation of fragments of rock, which was ground on the rock over which they passed until they formed the ordinary boulders and cobble stones which are so abundant to-day all over this region. Here, in Ohio, the boulders are granite, of a kind which is only found over in Canada. Wherever the rock surface is exposed over which the ice ground its way, the surface is deeply scored with grooves, where these boulders, frozen in the ice, acted as graving tools. The rocks of the Lake Erie islands, and of the peninsula west of Sandusky, afford splendid opportunity for observing this work.

The southern edge of the ice is marked by the line at which the boulders cease and where the clay is no longer found. There are clays in Southern Ohio, beyond this line, but they are of a different kind, and of a different origin. The depth of the ice-cap is shown by these boulders of Canadian granite perched upon hills, where the ice left them. In the edge of Lancaster, 30 miles south of Columbus, is a sandstone hill, 200 feet above the level of the Hocking river, on whose flat top lies a huge boulder. Plymouth Rock is a boulder. They are found on the summit of Mt. Katahdin, the highest in Maine, over 3,000 feet above the sea. They are also found on mountain tops in Europe.

Whether man existed in this latitude before the glacial age is yet a mooted question. All that we could expect to find would be his stone implements. Unless placed in very exceptional surroundings, his bones and clothing would decay into nothingness in the many thousands of years that must have elapsed since the beginning of the great ice age.

Older writers on the progress of civilization used the term "stone age," to define the period before man learned the use of metals. This was later divided into palaeolithic and neolithic ages—the words meaning "old stone" and "new stone." The first was applied to the age in which man used rudely chipped stone weapons; the latter, to that in which they were polished. These terms properly apply only when used to designate periods in the progressive civilization of a people. The American Indians, at the time of the discovery of the continent, were in the neolithic stage of progress.

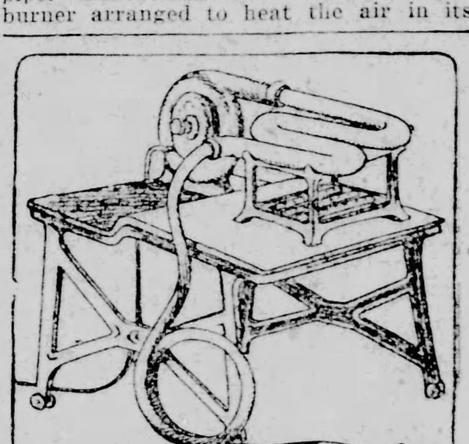
Primitive man, wherever he may have lived, was in the palaeolithic stage. A number of palaeolithic implements have been found in glacial deposits in various points in the world—in France, in New Jersey, and in Ohio. In all cases they have been found below the southern line in the ice-cap, in gravels which have been carried down by the streams, and deposited in beds. They are roughly-chipped flints—some evidently used as knives to cut food, some pointed, to be set in the ends of handles to make war clubs. Several of these have been found in this state, but there is not evidence enough as yet to declare that they antedate the glacial period. But they show that man lived here very close upon the time that the ice-sheet retreated; possibly he followed the ice northward in its slow retirement. We can then assume, with a considerable degree of confidence, that man existed in Ohio some 7,000 years ago.

This was long before the era of the mound-builders. They were neolithic men, and some of them probably were in existence when Columbus made his discovery. Their time dates back only a few hundred years, while the men who followed the glacial epoch lived as many thousands of years ago.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

FOR DRYING THE HAIR.

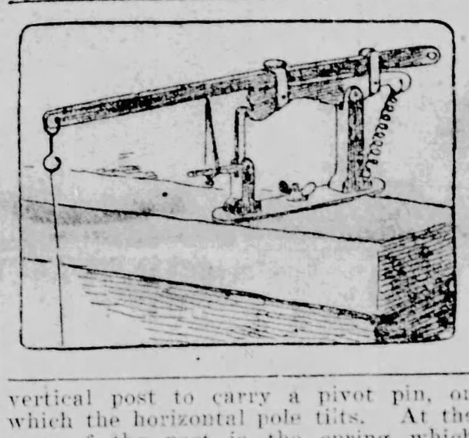
Perhaps more people would consent to a shampoo in cold weather if the danger of taking cold afterward on account of the damp hair could be eliminated. Our picture shows a drying apparatus recently invented. The claim is made for the device that it will dry even the thickest hair in a very short time, without injury to the hair or scalp. As shown in the drawing, the arrangement consists of a fan, driven by either a water or electric motor, and forcing a steady current of air through a sinuous pipe and into the flexible tube connected to the pipe. Beneath the convolutions is a gas burner arranged to heat the air in its



passage. From the heated pipe the air passes into the flexible tube, the latter being provided at the end with a cup of rubber. This cup is manipulated by the operator to discharge the air at different parts of the scalp, the temperature of the current being high enough to dry the hair in a comparatively short time. The apparatus is shown mounted on a stand for easy manipulation about the room, and when not in use can be folded into small dimensions.

FOR USE IN ANGLING.

A neat and simple automatic fishing apparatus is illustrated in the picture below, being intended for attachment either to a boat or wharf. A single fisherman can handle a large number of lines in this manner, using one of these devices for each line, and simply keeping his eyes on the row and waiting for the signal. It is the invention of a native of Christiania, Norway, where fishing is one of the chief occupations. It will be seen by a glance at the illustration that the device consists of a frame for attachment to a fixed support, with a



vertical post to carry a pivot pin, on which the horizontal pole tilts. At the rear of the post is the spring which throws the outer end of the pole into the air when released by a pull on the line. The mechanism used to release the pole is very simple, and can be adjusted to operate at the slightest touch of the hook, if desired. There is an angle piece pivoted to a short post, with a hook at one end of the angle to engage a notch in the pole carrier, while the horizontal end of the angles carries a sliding finger which is in contact with the under side of the pole. When there is a pull on the line the down pressure tilts the angle piece and pulls the hook out of the notch in the pole carrier, allowing the spring at the rear to raise the pole enough to signal the waiting fisherman.

Mean and Happy.

You can't be mean and happy any more than an apple can be sour and sweet.

GRANT'S GRANDSON WORKING TO WIN BRIDE

Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General U. S. Grant, has gone to work in an electrical shop at Pittsburg at a salary of 80 cents a day in order to learn a profession and win a bride. The girl whose marriage to him depends upon the aptitude he shows in learning to be an electrical engineer is Miss Edith Davidge, daughter of a well known lawyer of Washington, D. C. Young Sartoris was engaged to Miss Davidge three years ago, but the engagement was broken.

The break is said to have been due to the practical view Miss Davidge takes of life. She is said to have informed her fiance that, while she loved him and was willing to marry him if he had the means of supporting a wife, she could not wed him unless he learned some business which would give them both a livelihood. Sartoris was at the time a volunteer captain in the army, but the government service offered no inducement of advancement rapid enough to suit his wants, and he declined a second lieutenant's commission in the regular army.

Young Sartoris has now entered the Westinghouse works at Pittsburg as an apprentice student and with the understanding that he is to have no advantages over any other apprentice. He will complete the practical study of engineering in three years, and as a beginning is working at hard labor at a salary of 80 cents a day. In a year he will receive $1 a day, and in two years he will be paid $2.40 a day. At the end of the third year, however, he expects to be competent to fill a position that will give him and his bride an income sufficient at least for love in a cottage if nothing more.

There has been an understanding between young Sartoris and his fiance ever since the engagement was broken that if at any time he could show himself in a position promising a future the engagement would be renewed. The young man's step in entering the shops at the bottom and doing work which the ordinary society young man is calculated to shudder at has increased Miss Davidge's admiration and love for him, and it is said the wedding date will soon be set.—Chicago Tribune.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER X.—TENSION.

For more than six months had existed an unparalleled situation in Massachusetts. Since that day in September when bloodshed was imminent the colony had governed itself. Its capital was defended against the mainland by a fleet of ships, and by earthworks on the Neck. In it were the governor and his council, with judges, commissioners and sheriffs—all of the crown officials, in short, who had been able to flee from the country to the protection of the troops. None dared to return to their homes.

But though in the colony the old machinery of government was stopped, something new took its place—namely, the public conscience. In defiance of parliament the people held meetings, and selectmen of towns were tacitly intrusted with the responsibilities of keeping order throughout Massachusetts. They succeeded well. Without judges, sheriffs or juries, with all laws in abeyance and penalties suspended, never had there been such a period of internal tranquility.

There was communication between Boston and the country, since men were free to come and go. Yet the town was in a state of semi-siege; few provisions could be procured for the army, and the troops were on salt rations. No proclamation of General Gage was heeded beyond the limits of Boston, except his bombastic pronunciamento against hypocrisy, which stirred to its depths the anger of the colonists. And every time a body of troops crossed the Neck for exercise a thousand eyes were on them, the word was sent around, and the whole neighborhood was ready to spring to arms.

Frank Ellery, working to strengthen the Whig cause, rose each morning with the thought, and at night lay down with it, that so soon as the real troubles commenced, Dickie and he would be on opposite sides. The great, lovable boy had a firm hold on his brother's heart; the longer they lived in the same house the closer grew the bond.

Frank could not tell how much he was to Dickie. Dickie followed his own road, kept to his Tory companions, and was fond of his uncle. The older brother felt great anxiety for the younger, longing to go with him, to warn, protect and instruct. He knew the dangers of the life the officers were teaching.

But in the younger brother's heart still gnawed the worm of discontent, and thrived on what it found there. Daily Frank grew more to him, and his love increased. Secretly to look upon him was to Dickie a pleasure; he admired the superb physique, the head well poised, the eye like a hawk, and the mouth like—like nothing but the mouth of the old smuggler, humorous and firm. But humor seldom played now on Frank's lips, almost banished thence by the last year of care.

And Frank's present troubles were heavy. Dickie divined his brother's anxiety for him, knew the disappointment and chagrin at losing Roger, and felt sure that Frank was sore at heart over his relations with Alice. Sympathy began to plead in Dickie's heart against his judgment of his brother, to offer excuses, even at times to lead the lad to scrutinize his uncle's actions and to weigh his words.

Yet at such times of thought, detecting himself, Dickie went at once to the other extreme. He loved his uncle remorsefully, was ultra-Tory, and plunged the deeper into gay society. Then in the very midst would rise up the picture of Frank, and Dickie would pause, withdraw and slip home to bed.

In other households than the Ellery's were doubt and searching of heart; even in one where, of all places, it would seem content should rule. Alice Tudor now lived in a pleasant cottage in the court end of the town, with colorless Mrs. Drew as housekeeper and companion, and her brother under the same roof as cavalier. Alice was testing the delights of simple life, and found them such as under other circumstances she could enjoy. But with a mind stirred by alarms and a heart—none but she knew how sadly—discontented, she found herself in the condition of all in the province, watching and waiting as the days passed.

Her brother did nothing to put her at rest. His mind was on the same subject, as she watched him she saw he found no comfort. Many a day he came into her parlor with a weary air, between his eyes a frown, and detaching his sword would stand it in the corner as if he said: "Stay there, I'm sick of thee."

But on one occasion he came to her with a very thoughtful face. This time she was waiting him eagerly.

"Well," she demanded, "all passed off quietly?"

"Quiet enough," he answered. "And yet every minute we were on a powder mine. There was such a crowd in the Old South that Warren had to come in by the window. A number of us officers were on the pulpit stairs; right before us sat Adams and Hancock—all three of the leaders in one trap."

"But the general sent no one to arrest them?" she inquired.

"No; there were a thousand Whigs there, armed with cudgels, which they carry everywhere now, like gentlemen their walking sticks. If the general means to seize these leaders at all he probably will do it quietly."

On still another day he came to her with a letter, which he put into her hands. "Read this," he said. "This letter is from a Virginian to one of our officers. I borrowed it for you to see. Read expressly here"—and he showed her where to look. She found herself reading with great interest until she came to a word that caused her to cry aloud:

"Bloodshed!" she exclaimed.

"Yes," he answered. "So says Ellery, so says Savage, so said Dr. Warren the other day in his oration."

Her eyes traveled down to the signature at the foot of the letter. "Who is this Mr. George Washington?" she asked.

"I know not. But do you note what he says of the execrations of posterity upon those who are instruments to execute the king's will? I am such an instrument, Alice."

To lead his mind away, and at the same time satisfy her own, she turned the subject. "You speak of Frank," she said. "Have you seen him lately?"

"Not at all," he answered. "There it is again, Alice. How much there is between him and us! How can he come here often when he meets so many Tories? Even you cannot make them forget their differences."

"Even I!" she sighed. "But have you seen Barbara recently?"

"Is an officer," he asked, "an oppressor as they call us, welcome at a Whig household?"

Although she could not tell how much he was interested in Barbara, she saw that his feelings were deeply stirred. So were her own. Each day she saw widening between him and Barbara, between her and Frank, a greater rift. Tories and Whigs drew more closely into groups; intercourse was more and more difficult. Frank alone, of all the Whigs, came to the Tudor parlor. Invariably he found visitors; invariably there was awkwardness.

But while so many in Boston were learning to dread the future, there was one man who chafed at the slow passage of time, and sought to hasten the progress of events. Capt. Sotheran, eagerly prodding Dr. Church to new disclosures, holding close relations with the care-worn governor, was a changed man. His comrades scarcely knew him, wondering at his new and earnest manner, afraid of the irritable temper that he had recently developed. A devil clung to his neck like a burr, pricked all his energies, and brought new schemes constantly to his brain.

But time moved slowly. To wait for a secret packet from Dr. Church was a plague; to keep up his interest in his former pursuit was almost beyond his power. He bore each bit of news to the general with a feverish desire that he might double its importance. When at last his mosaic was nearly completed, it still lacked what was, to him, the most valuable piece.

Gage summoned Sotheran at last and questioned him closely. "There are surely as many stores as you say deposited at Concord?"

"There you have the momorandum, a fortnight old. To-day there will be more rather than less."

"And Adams and Hancock are at the Concord congress? Can you inform me where they will lodge on any given night?"

"I can."

"Warren is for the present in Boston?"

"Usually."

The general, thoughtful, paced up and down the room. "Well," he said at last, pausing suddenly, "there will never again be such a chance. Listen, Capt. Sotheran. I have determined to send out in a few days an expedition to seize the Concord stores. You shall go on ahead quietly and arrest Hancock and Adams. Is that clear?"

"Yes, sir."

"You shall have a picked escort. You must not fail. What is it you wish to say?"

"Warren?" asked the captain.

"He shall be arrested that same night."

"Could I not stay here and do that—would it not be better?"

"No!" answered the general emphatically. "The other is the more delicate task. If you succeed, captain, you shall be well rewarded."

Sotheran's face flushed, and he spoke with vigor. "I wish only one regard. Arrest Ellery as well."

The general regarded him. "This is a personal matter?" he inquired with hesitation. "I feel myself forced to say, Capt. Sotheran—of course, you have served us well, but—but without better evidence——"

"You shall have it," cried the captain. "Dr. Church has promised it. On what date do you plan this expedition, sir?"

"The night of the eighteenth."

CHAPTER XI.—SMOKING THE WHIG.

The 18th of April came—the time when the people of England and her thirteen colonies, members of one race and one empire, were to take their separate roads.

On that evening there was an assembly in the parlor of Lady Harriet Leland. The usual fine ladies and gentlemen gathered at the appointed hour; Dickie and Anthony arrived, curious and excited; officers came in their bright uniforms. There Mistress Caroline Oliver came, determined to outshine her hostess, as one lamp another; and thither came Alice Tudor.

She was escorted by Frank Ellery, whom a note had summoned to her service. He was delighted to be with her, yet wished himself away. Much was doing in the town; there was frequent occasion for watchfulness, for consultation, for dispatching warning notes. Why had all grenadiers and light infantry been free from exercise the last few days? Why were the boats and the men-of-war moored together near the foot of the Common? But Alice's face was a pleasure to his eyes, her voice a caress to his ear.

Yet silence fell between them; their mouths were stopped by their thoughts. "There is nothing to say," thought Frank to himself. "Either nothing or too much." But Alice listened for words, even commonplaces. She saw him so seldom and thought of him so much, knew by sympathy so many of his cares, that it was impossible for her not to desire closer intimacy. Gratitude and admiration, the one undying and the other constantly growing, with them a natural and deep regret that she and he were so separated, daily worked to maintain and increase her secret affection. Besides, what did he think of her—or did he think of her at all? The longer they walked, the more she wished the silence to be broken. But they reached the house without another word, and were admitted to the anteroom.

There, before they could separate to go to the dressing rooms, she turned to him. "Do you know what I have been thinking?"

"Tell me," he said.

She stood in the light of many candles; a white scarf was over her head, beneath which her curling hair and her eyes, at that moment earnest, were doubly fine. As she spoke she unclasped her wrap, and it revealed her figure all in creamy white. She was a picture, almost a vision. Admiration seized him. She saw, and it confused her. She answered with a charming blush.

"Just as we reached the door," she said, "a memory came to me. In the deep woods, upon the snow, you and I were walking together—on snowshoes. Frank, in our clothes of fur and dressed deerskins. You bore your axe and gun; I was carrying a sable taken from the trap. Such cold, such silence, and such barrenness! Can you remember?"

"Can I remember?" he repeated, a fire kindling in his eyes.

"What a difference," she said, softly.

"What a difference," he echoed. A difference indeed. Were they two even the same? Could this glorious creature once have been that little girl? Was he once a woodsman, slayer of beasts and bearer of burdens? Had they, who stood in this handsome room, with waxen floors and panelled walls ablaze with lights, truly lived in that snowbound wilderness, in a little hut? A shadow came between them and a figure in scarlet bowed before Alice.

"May I conduct you to Lady Harriet?" It was Sotheran's voice.

"Thank you," she returned. "But I must lay off my wrap, and Mr. Ellery is here to assist me. I will not trouble you, captain." She gave Frank one glance as she turned to the door of the dressingroom. Yes, he realized, she is the same. The fire in his eyes became a flame. He, too, turned to lay aside his cloak, and Sotheran, unnoticed, bit his lip and returned to the reception room.

The glow of Frank's flame remained to warm him. He met unmoved the cold glances of officers in the dressing room, as they surveyed his homespun. "What does the Whig here," muttered Harriman to de Berniere, "this night of all?" He slipped out to warn Sotheran.

"I know," said Sotheran. "I know." His eye was on the floor and he tried to conceal the anger in his face.

"Yes, and Doctor Church is here," went on Harriman. "Two Whigs. If they should suspect."

"Leave Church," said Sotheran. "He will be busy with the punchbowl and the ladies. But we must get Ellery out. Harriman, do you as I say, you and de Berniere."

Alice and Frank entered the reception room. The company buzzed at their entrance, and there was a slight general movement toward Alice. Sotheran saw Dickie, Anthony and full half of the officers and Tories turn in her direction. Even Harriman felt the attraction.

"How she stirs a room!" the lieutenant exclaimed. "Egad! I must pay my respects." He was starting forward, when Sotheran caught him by the sleeve.

"You are forgetting," reminded the captain imperiously. "See Ormsby, de Berniere and one or two more, but not Tudor. Bid them be ready to smoke the Whig. You must give me your speech that you made before the congress of officers."

"Really?"

"Yes, and Berniere his. Go tell him so."

Alice was bringing Frank forward, almost as one introduces a stranger. Tories and officers pressed up to speak to her, but none greeted Frank. Displeased, she paused a moment to make sure. A little knot of soldiers and civilians gathered at once in her front, another at her right side. At her left stood Frank alone, although he was acquainted with many. Impatiently she swept them away with one movement of her fan, and with head erect, her eyes steel blue, led Frank to where Lady Harriet was standing.

Whispers rose between them to be immediately stilled. Their voices were heard distinctly in the room. "So glad to see you dear," said Lady Harriet. "And you have brought the truant! Mr. Ellery, I am pleased to welcome you."

"And I, madam," he returned, "most flattered by your invitation."

Tudor stepped up to Alice and drew her aside to speak with her. Lady Harriet, embarrassed to be alone with the Whig, and impatiently signalling to those behind Frank to move, go away, do anything but stand and stare, was progressing to the easiest topic, the weather, when a voice rose in the quiet of the room and she stopped to listen.

It was Harriman's voice, in a tone of pompous gravity. He was standing in a circle of officers, who were evidently prepared for applause. "My ever-honored fellow citizens," he had begun, "it is with a high sense of my greatness that I venture to address you. Obedient to the calls of my country at all times, I appear before you to offer the feeble efforts of an honest mind——" Those around cried "Hear!" Frank flushed and bit his lip. It was a burlesque of Warren's recent oration.

"The hearts of Britons and Americans," went on Harriman, "now beat with jealousy and rage. So be it! So may it ever be! The arms of George, our rightful king, are extended toward us with sympathy and love; but shall we accept his kindliness? Gracious Heaven avert it!"

He paused and glanced fiercely around, pouting his cheeks. Laughter arose from his circle and spurred him to proceed. But Lady Harriet interrupted.

"Oh, fie!" she cried. "Fie, Mr. Harriman, desist! 'Tis far from amusing. Gentlemen, the tables are set for cards."

"But, Lady Harriet," put in Ensign de Berniere, "let me tell you of another speech. You know I was up country scarce a month ago——"

"In a countryman's dress, Mr. de Berniere?" asked Alice, coldly.

"Eh, yes," he said. "A most excellent disguise. Few knew us. At a tavern on the road, as we ate, we watched a company of militia exercise. Oh, 'twas excellent! Such uniforms and equipment, and such order! That fellow Falstaff scarce had worse. And the captain made a speech at the end. 'Fellow-citizens,' he said—now I'll give you his manner. 'Fellow-citizens, since it may come about that we meet the British, I'll tell ye what we do. Bravery we have, coolness we must cultivate, an' also, fellow-citizens, patience. Stand when ye see them coming, wait for them to fire fust, then take good aim, and when we've fired, charge. Naow, remember, friends, what our old men tell us of Capt. Breton at Louisburg. What we did then we can do agin, an' if the rig-lars weren't much without us, they can't be much agin us. And with Putnam and Brigadier Ward to lead us, we'll do as ever our fathers did.'"

His voice was drowned by laughter.

"Very good, Mr. de Berniere," said Lady Harriet, dryly, when it had ceased. "Your talents are scarcely excelled by those of Mr. Harriman. But the tables——"

Sotheran had been standing at one side. Now he put in his word. "Have you heard, Lady Harriet," he asked, "that the Whigs are leaving town?"

Lady Harriet, none too well able to manage an emergency, involuntarily turned to Frank. Instantly the situation changed; Frank was brought into the conversation, and the answer was for him to make. He saw Sotheran's eye suddenly light as at success; he knew that all were listening.

"They are," he said.

"And can you tell me why?" asked Sotheran.

"So many Tories," was the reply, "are coming in that the Whigs are crowded out."

A movement among the listeners acknowledged the retort, and Harriman spoke sharply. "Eh?" he demanded. "Is it not that the Whigs are frightened?"

"Come, come," interrupted a voice, and Dr. Church pushed into the circle. He bore a glass of punch in his hand, but none ever saw the doctor more than flushed. "Gentlemen, here we are neither Whig nor Tory, but all friends. Let us laugh, let us drink!"

"Drink," repeated Harriman. "By all means! Glasses, Ormsby, de Berniere!" They turned to the table bearing the punchbowl and took glasses from the servants. "Here, Mr. Ellery, is a glass. Let us have a toast. Sotheran, what shall it be?"

Danger was not averted; it thrilled in the air. As Sotheran stepped forward Dr. Church found not words, and Lady Harriet, afraid and nervous, had no further thought of stopping the proceedings. Sotheran, glass in hand, faced Frank.

"You say," he asked, "the Whigs are but crowded out. Sure they hope to return."

"Surely," answered Frank. "When times are quieter."

"Then drink the toast with me, Mr. Ellery. Success to all the wishes of those who next leave town."

Frank glanced along the line. He saw a sneer on Sotheran's face, a smile on Harriman's and on Tudor's an expression indecipherable. He raised the glass. "Success," he said, and sipped his wine.

"He has drunk it," exclaimed some one from behind.

"And you, Dr. Church?" asked Sotheran.

"Oh, success!" responded the doctor quickly, and likewise sipped.

Sotheran's sneer showed enjoyment as he glanced from the doctor to Frank. "This next," he said, holding up the glass. "To the disputed courage of the Yankees——"

He paused for Frank to repeat it, but got no answer. He went on: "The undisputed courage of the British——"

"—And to a tug of war."

There was a moment of breathless quiet, as all present looked at Frank. He felt the eyes upon him. There are moments when one cannot think, yet must

CORA CHIQUITA.

The Well-Known New Mexican Cowgirl, Terrorized a Town.

Cora Chiquita, known as "Cora, the cowgirl," has been forced to leave Santa Rosa, New Mexico, as she is sought by the authorities for terrorizing the town, running amuck down the village street, blazing with a revolver in each hand, and wounding two of the residents.

La Chiquita is a quarter-blood Cherokee and one of the prettiest girls in the territory. She is now 23 years old, dresses always in men's attire, in which she is very fastidious with reference to its neatness, is never seen without her pistols, is a quick and dead shot, a fearless rider and alternately a loving and tender-hearted woman and a fierce and daring desperado. She has spent years on the ranches and has been the partner of many desperate men. She recently killed her companion, "Poker" Paul, in a fit of jealousy.

While Cora Chiquita herself is no mystery there has long been sufficient speculation as to where she procures the money with which she is always more than liberally supplied—a financial amount far beyond that of any source apparently at her command. This money conundrum, together with the fact that the girl herself is from the Indian nation, the at once breeding place and refuge of bandits of all classes, has led to a suspicion that Cora Chiquita may be the shrewd advance and investigating agent of a bandit organization proposing bank and train robbery this winter along the line of the new Rock Island-El Paso railroad.

The route of this new railroad would be an ideal theatre for the operations of such a band. For 30 miles, or from Dalhart, Tex., to Carrizzo, N. M., the road leads through a region practically unsettled, with a stretch on either side of these Rock Island rails of from fifty to seventy-five miles wide, in whose mesas, canyons and brakes the robbers could find ready refuge and final escape.—Chicago Chronicle.

CHAMPION COWGIRL AND FEMALE DESPERADO OF SANTA ROSA, NEW MEXICO.

act. Then action is the result of the combined instincts resulting from life's training. He turned and set down his glass upon the table.

"I cannot drink your toast," he said.

"Nor I," said Dr. Church. "Fie, Capt. Sotheran, to wish war!"

Frank turned to Lady Harriet. "I must take my leave of you," he said. "I am sorry that my presence has caused discomfort." Embarrassed, she made no effort to detain him, and he went to Alice's side.

"Good night," he said.

She looked up at him with eyes where anger and sympathy contended. "I am sorry," she said, "that I have exposed you to this."

"Think not of it," he responded. "I am repaid to have seen so much of you. Well paid, Alice." His voice warmed, and he gave her a glance that brought the color to her cheeks. "Do you suppose," he said, "that I forget those other days, that other life? Never dream that I forget. Good-bye."

"I cannot ask you to remain," She answered. "Good-bye."

He lifted her hand to his lips, looked once more into her eyes, then turned away. He walked erect through the group of officers, and left the room. "Egad!" muttered Harriman, in the silence, thinking of their first meeting in the tavern months before. "'Tis the second magnificent exit I have seen that fellow make."

To be continued.

FOR LAND AND WATER

On many beaches which are very level it is impossible to launch a boat from the land unless the passengers wade out or the boat is pushed out by hand, and it is to overcome this obstacle that the apparatus shown in the drawing has been designed. With this contrivance the passengers may enter the boat and be driven along the beach into the water, and when finally launched the same apparatus which accomplished that work is used to propel the boat through the water. Any ordinary form of motor is used, being geared by chains to the apparatus shown in the rear of the boat. This consists of a gear wheel with concave face secured in a rigid yoke, with a tilting post carrying a second gear wheel,

meshing in the first. A second chain connects the latter gear wheel to the propelling wheel. At either end of the shaft carrying the rear gear wheel is a yoke, extending forward and ending in a handle, which serves to turn the propeller after the manner of a rudder. In order that the driving wheel may serve as a propeller in the water it is fitted with a series of pivoted blades, which turn at right angles to the plane of rotation during the lower half of their revolution. To accomplish this a deflector is attached to the side of the fork, which throws the blades out during half of the revolution and then returns them as they pass through the fork.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

HE AGREED.

An amusing incident occurred the other afternoon in a gentlemen's outfitting shop in New street, Birmingham, when a customer came in to purchase a hat. He tried on several and was evidently hard to please, the counter becoming covered with the rejected. At last the salesman picked up a brown felt bowler, brushed it round with his arm and extended it admiringly.

"These are being very much worn this season, sir," he explained.

"Are they?" said the customer, thoughtfully surveying himself in the mirror, with the hat on his head. "Do you think it suits me?"

"Suits you to perfection, sir—if the fit's right."

"Yes; it fits very well. So you think I had better have it?"

"I don't think you could do better, sir."

"No, I don't think I could; so I won't have a new one."

The salesman had been pushing the old hat.—London Spare Moments.

Artificial Rain Storms.

The production of rain artificially, in Japan, by the use of electricity seems to have been successful at Fukushima. Operations were commenced in the evening, but there was no sign of atmospheric change until 9 o'clock next morning, when a cluster of clouds was observed over the hill on which the experiment was held. At length rain began to fall, followed by a second fall at 11 a. m., and afterward a third, fourth and fifth—the last being about 9:30 in the evening. The area upon which the rain fell extended over many miles.

Used to Carrying a Load.

Papa—Are you sure you can support my daughter in the style to which she is accustomed?

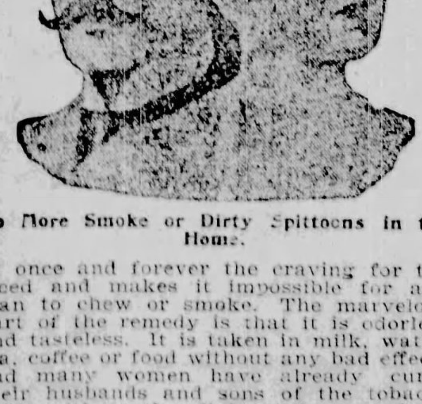
The Suitor—Well, I will only say that yesterday I disposed of my automobile, which I kept in good repair for over two years.

Papa (brokenly)—She is yours, my boy. I, too, once owned an auto.—Brooklyn Life.

Ladies Cure Tobacco Habit

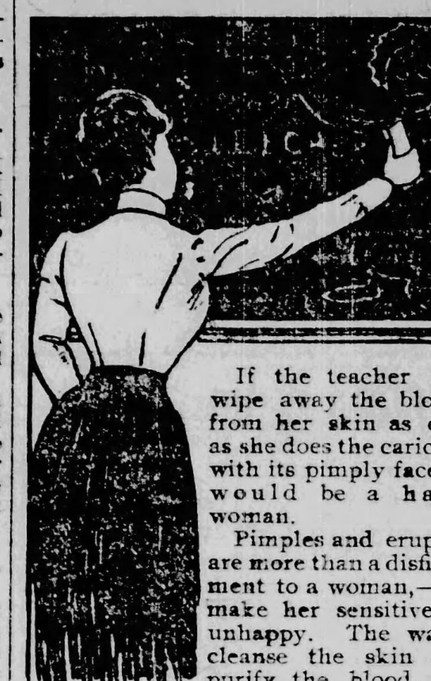
Secretly at Home—Trial Package Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

Men who have tried time and again to quit tobacco have been instantly cured of the habit by a harmless compound discovered by a famous Ohio chemist. It stops



No More Smoke or Dirty Spittoons in the Home.

at once and forever the craving for the weed and makes it impossible for any man to chew or smoke. The marvelous part of the remedy is that it is odorless and tasteless. It is taken in milk, water, tea, coffee or food without any bad effects and many women have already cured their husbands and sons of the tobacco habit without the slightest danger of detection. It is easy to quit tobacco, and if you will write Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 3122 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, they will send a large trial package free, in a plain, sealed wrapper, and it will prove how easy it is to cure yourself or anyone else of using tobacco in any form.



If the teacher could wipe away the blotches from her skin as easily as she does the caricature with its pimply face, she would be a happy woman.

Pimples and eruptions are more than a disfigurement to a woman,—they make her sensitive and unhappy. The way to cleanse the skin is to purify the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, and removes the clogging accumulations and poisons which corrupt it. When these are removed, pimples, boils, eruptions, sores, and other consequences of impure blood are entirely cured.

"For about one year and a half my face was very badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 116 West Main St., Battlecreek, Mich. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I obtained a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured. I can well recommend Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to any one similarly afflicted."

Accept no substitute for the "Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for impure blood and skin diseases.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

From the Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East Sixteenth street, New York.:

The Methods of Lady Walderhurst, by Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett, is a charming novel of English life. There is some excellent character-painting in it.

The Giant's Gate, by Max Pemberton, is a very readable novel, its principal scenes laid in Paris during the bigoted crusade against the Jews.

Wolfville Days, by Alfred Henry Lewis, is a most interesting book picturing scenes and people on the southwestern frontier.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Arnold's Expedition to Quebec, by John Codman, jr., is a historical account of the ill-fated attempt to make Canada a part of the United States, during the Revolution.

Love and Personal Beauty, by Henry T. Finck, appears in a new edition. It discusses love in all its phases, historical and otherwise. The latter chapters are devoted to a discusison of beauty, and in what it consists.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Melomaniacs, by James Huneker, is a medley of stories about artists, poets, musicians, singers and writers. They are so unusual and eccentric that they are fascinating.

At Large, by E. W. Hornung, is a novel of Australian bush life, the scene later changing to England. The lovers of an exciting story will enjoy it greatly.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The Fighting Bishop, by Dr. Herbert M. Hopkins, is a novel of life on the shores of Lake Erie during the civil war period. It is a strong and exciting story.

From Funk & Wagnalls, 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Captain Jinks, Hero, by Ernest Jenks, is a satirical novel, directed against the military spirit in our people.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

A Child of the Streets of Paris, by Charles Theodore Murray, is a novel depicting life among the students, models and cocotties of the Latin Quarter of Paris.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d street, New York.

Eve Triumphant is the title of the novel by Pierre De Coulevain, a French writer, who, under the guise of fiction, has attempted a study of American social conditions.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

The Siege of Lady Resolute, by Harris Dickson, is a love story whose scenes are laid in France during the reign of Louis XIV.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

Kat Bonnet is the latest book by Mr. Frank Stockton. It is a story of love and piracy in the West Indies in the early part of the seventeenth century.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Policeman Flynn, by Elliott Flower, is a book of stories told in Irish brogue by a policeman, kindly hearted and unfailingly good humored. It is very entertaining.

From McClure, [illegible]lips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

The War in South Africa, by Dr. A. Conan Doyle, is an elaborate and very earnest defense of Great Britain in the Boer war.

From Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia:

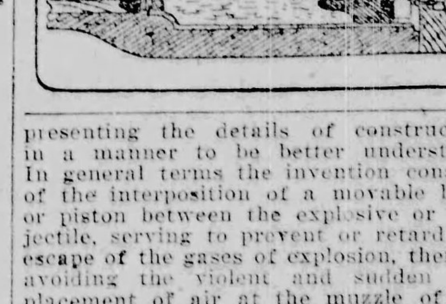
Biggs' Bar, by Howard V. Sunderland, is a volume of ballads depicting life in the Klondike.

From the C. M. Clark Publishing Co., Boston:

Hester Blair, by Henry Carson, is an old-fashioned love story of the Mrs. Holmes type. Its scenes are laid in New England.

A NOISELESS GUN.

The inventor has lately been turning his attention to eliminating and rendering unnecessary the very articles which were before considered absolutely essential in order to perform certain kinds of work. Thus we have the wireless telegraph, the horseless carriage, smokeless powder, etc., and now comes the noiseless gun. Our illustration shows a general view of the gun and also a section



presenting the details of construction in a manner to be better understood. In general terms the invention consists of the interposition of a movable body or piston between the explosive or projectile, serving to prevent or retard the escape of the gases of explosion, thereby avoiding the violent and sudden displacement of air at the muzzle of the gun. The explosive is contained in the rear of a shell, with the piston in contact with the front face. The projectile is inserted in the end of the cartridge, and is forced outward by the movement of the liquid contained in the shell in advance of the piston. The liquid mentioned by the inventor is water, and the cartridge is made of the proper size to contain a sufficient quantity of the water to fill the barrel when the piston is driven forward, thus exerting a steady force behind the bullet until it emerges from the muzzle. To accomplish this in safety it is necessary to increase the strength of the breach to overcome the enormous force of the expansion.

A Scheme.

Puck.

"I've got a grand scheme, old man, and I'll let you in on the ground floor."

"H'm! Are there any exits?"

THIS COWBOY CAN SHOOT

Feats Performed by Captain Hardy for Governor Savage of Nebraska.

Some remarkable rifle and revolver shooting was done at Lincoln, Neb., the other day by Capt. A. A. Hardy, a cowboy friend of Gov. Savage. When the governor attended a big roundup at Hyannis, last fall, he ran across Hardy, who punched cows on the range most of the year.

After his return the governor began telling tales of Hardy's prowess that were greeted with jeers by local marksmen. To re-establish his reputation as a veracious sportsman, he invited Hardy down to give the city fellows some points on how to hit things.

Hardy never gave public exhibitions of his skill for money. Here are some of the things he did before the 400 sportsmen on the grounds of the Lincoln Gun club.

He handed Gov. Savage a handful of hickory nuts and asked him to throw them up in the air as fast as he could, one after another. Not one escaped his rifle bullet. Five or six cents thrown fifteen feet in the air never came back.

At a distance of fifteen paces he cut clean in two an ordinary business card held by the governor. He directed a friend to hold a card out at arm's length and within a space the size of a nickel he placed five bullets as fast as they could be fired.

Half a dozen hazel nuts, stuck on skewers and forming a three-quarters circle on the head of a man, were shot off in succession from a distance of twenty paces. The six nuts were shot off in ten seconds, and all the skewers were left exactly the same length, showing that he had hit each nut squarely in the center.

The captain borrowed a watch from one of the spectators. He marked on a card a spot about the size of a cent. This card he gave to the man assisting him and stationed him ten paces north of him.

The captain faced to the east with his body, but turned his head due south. He rested his rifle on his extended left arm, sighted it by means of a reflection in the case of the watch and put a bullet within a quarter of an inch of the spot on the card.

Arching his body until his feet and his head touched the ground, he put five bullets as fast as he could deliver them, into a small business card held by his assistant.

Some one called his attention to an English sparrow rooting in a dirt pile fifty yards away. Hardy picked up his rifle, but had scarcely got it to his shoulder, and had seemingly taken no aim, when the bird rolled over dead. An examination showed that its head had been cut off.

He had his assistant throw three glass balls in rapid succession, as fast as he could. Each one was splintered, the last one just as it began the descent.

Some fine revolver feats followed. He filled a card 3 by 5 inches with bullets. It was held not ten paces from him by a friend, but his nerve never failed him.

Several feats with thumbing the revolver were shown. He took the gun in the ordinary position, whirled it 'round in his hand and, as it fell into position, he put bullet after bullet into a small mark. He whirled it around his thumb and sent hickory nuts thrown into the air in every direction.

Then he apologized because he said he hadn't been practicing much lately, and, besides, he hadn't any paraphernalia that would enable him to do some more sensational and difficult shots, such as walking on a wire and shooting glass balls as he went.

Hardy is a typical cowboy in appearance, tall and gaunt, 6 feet high and little inclined to get "chesty" over his remarkable skill.

—Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. B. F. Bye for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, send for home treatment. A free book is sent telling what they say of the treatment. Address Dr. B. F. Bye, Box 246, Indianapolis, Ind.

His Indian Heirloom.

The person who is inclined to boast of his valuable possessions is likely to have the laugh turned on him on occasions. A wealthy man was once proudly exhibiting to some acquaintances a table which he had bought, and which he said was 500 years old.

"That is nothing," said one of the company. "I have in my possession a table which is more than 3,000 years old."

"Three thousand years old!" said his host. "That is impossible! Where was it made?"

"Probably in India."

"In India! What kind of a table is it?"

"The multiplication table."—London Tit-Bits.

Her Comment.

Chicago News.

"The discord was something fierce," said Borem, in speaking of an amateur concert. "Why, the music was so loud I actually could not hear myself talk."

"How delightful!" exclaimed Miss Cutting.

Gratifying a Love for Display.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

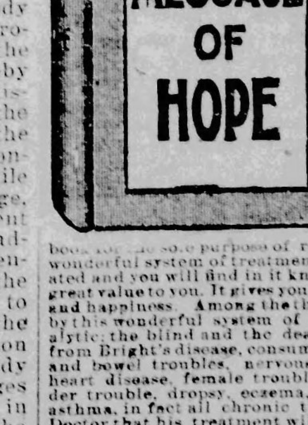
"Say, those Chicago folks never lose an opportunity to make a show of themselves."

"That's right. I'll bet they'll be going to funerals yet in low-cut carriages."

HIDDEN SECRET OF DISEASE REVEALED

The World Rejoices at the Discovery of a System of Treatment that is Permanently Curing Thousands of Diseases Formerly Thought Incurable.

TEN DAYS' TREATMENT FREE.



The accompanying cut is of a book written by Dr. J. M. Peebles, the great lecturer, author and physician, of Battle Creek, Mich., who has perfected a system of treatment that promises to banish disease and suffering. The Doctor claims that disease is abnormal and can be positively banished from the world. At the age of 81 he is as hale, hearty and vigorous as most men of 30, and he says that anyone can command their faculties and health as he has done. The Doctor has written this book for the sole purpose of revealing to sufferers the wonderful system of treatment which he has originated and you will find in it knowledge that will be of great value to you. It gives you the key to perfect health and happiness. Among the thousands of cases cured by this wonderful system of treatment are the paralytic; the blind and the deaf; also those suffering from Bright's disease, consumption, catarrh, stomach and bowel troubles, nervous debility, rheumatism, heart disease, female troubles, fits, neuralgia, bladder trouble, dropsy, eczema, blood disorders, piles, asthma, in fact all chronic troubles. So sure is the Doctor that his treatment will cure all chronic diseases that he has instructed the Institute of which he is president to give every reader of the Blade who is in poor health a ten days' treatment free, postage paid, in order to demonstrate to them that health is within their grasp. Write at once addressing Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich., Drawer G 1, stating your troubles that they may prepare a special treatment to fit your exact condition. They will also send you their book "A Message of Hope," explaining fully their grand system of treatment and a full diagnosis of your case with their professional advice.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

Scientific Progress in 1901.

Compiled for The Blade.

Popular interest is more largely with electrical development than with any other branch of applied science, because electricity plays an increasingly-important part in the business and industrial world. The year 1901 witnessed more discoveries in the field of electrical science than in that of any of the other physical forces. Probably the most generally important was the rapid progress made in wireless telegraphy, and the success of the first experiments in wireless telephony. The wireless telegraph is now a recognized part of the equipment of war vessels and of the great ocean liners, and the methods of utilizing it are increasing steadily. During 1901, Marconi brought his process of "tuning" instruments to a point which is but little short of the necessities of commercial use.

Telephonic communication without wires has been accomplished over distances of a few miles, and already the city of Paris is discussing the feasibility of an installation for its employment. Considerable progress was made in methods of distributing an electric current from a central station to a large surrounding area, to be used for power and other purposes. In rapid electric railway transportation, the most notable event was the attainment of a speed of 100 miles per hour on the Berlin-Zossen German military railway, by the use of a current of high voltage.

The most striking event of the year in astronomy was the bursting out of the star Nova Persei, and the subsequent discovery of the motion of the nebula surrounding it. This is the first time that the motion of a nebula could be measured. The brightest comet since that of 1882 was discovered in April by observers stationed in the southern hemisphere.

In the domain of pure physics, the most interesting achievement of 1901 was the experimental proof that light-waves, impinging on bodies, exert a mechanical pressure. Upon an absolutely black body, from which no light is reflected, this pressure is 0.4 milligram, and double this for those which reflect light perfectly.

The year was fertile in experiments which prove the existence of matter in the form of ions—that is, "chips from molecules." In one case at least these ions have been proved to be not larger than one-thousandth part of the molecules from which they come. Such ions are thrown off, for example, from the active pole of a X-ray tube. French investigators have been pursuing the active study of radiative bodies, while the German chemists have been working along the line of inorganic ferments.

In the field of germ discoveries, the most interest attached to the tuberculosis congress at London. The strength of the arguments there adduced in favor of open-air treatment for consumptive patients has already resulted in the establishment of sanitariums for this purpose in England, Germany and America, and in the organization of a number of associations to work for the education of the people along lines which will result in the prevention of the spread of this disease, and aid in checking its ravages.

At the tuberculosis congress, Prof. Koch announced that the tuberculosis of cattle and of man are distinct diseases, and that consumption is not transmissible from cattle to human beings. This point has been bitterly combatted, however, by a number of medical authorities, and one Brooklyn physician claims, by inoculation, to have transmitted consumption from a cow to a young woman, whom he later cured. The question is still unsettled.

The investigations into mosquitoes as the active agents in malaria and yellow fever have confirmed the theory, and the city of Havana was kept practically free from yellow fever last year through a constant war upon mosquitoes.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

She Wanted a Nerve Soother.

A middle aged woman called at a chemist's in Camden Town one evening and asked for morphine, and the shopman replied to her request with:

"Is it for your husband?"

"Oh, no, sir; I have not got any."

"You don't think of suicide?"

"Far from it."

"What do you take it for?"

"Must I tell you, sir?"

"You must, or otherwise I can't supply you."

"Well, then, don't you think that a woman forty years old, who has had her first offer of marriage less than an hour ago, naturally wants something to quiet her nerves and give her a good night's sleep?"

The druggist thought so, and she went away contented with the nerve soother.—Spare Moments.

Partly Classified.

In the course of an object lesson on the "Cat," in a Philadelphia public school—the teacher trying to find out what her pupils remembered of a previous lesson, asked this question:

"What boy can tell me to what family the cat belongs?"

After questioning eight or ten boys, she was giving up in despair, when a hand was raised.

"Well," asked the teacher.

"I think the cat belongs to the family that owns it," was the diminutive pupil's answer.—Philadelphia Times.

Jealousy.

"What do you think of that man's speeches?" said one statesman.

"Well," answered the other, "his conclusions are not very novel. But I must say he gets some marvelously original facts."—Washington Star.

The Farmstead.

Scratches in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—A. B., Lower Waterford, Vt., asks for a remedy to cure scratches on horses. I will give him one which I think will fill the bill and which I have never known to fail: Wash the parts affected with castile soap and warm water, and dry thoroughly. One washing is sufficient. Then procure some good old-fashioned fish oil; you can get it at a tannery, drug or hardware store, and bathe the parts freely a couple of times daily.—O. S. C., Mt. Union, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—In the Blade of March 6, A. B., of Lower Waterford, Vt., wants to know a sure remedy for scratches on horses. If he will wash the affected parts well and apply white lead and linseed oil, mixed as a thick paint, or some good axle grease, and keep the stall clean and dry, his horse will be well in a short time. This is a simple remedy, but try it. I am a farmer and a subscriber to the Blade, and would not be without your valuable paper.—C. C. C., Flora, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—A. B., Lower Waterford, Va.: Take glycerine four ounces, carbolic acid half a dram. Mix and apply twice a day, washing the parts affected once a day, with good soap. I have used it, and it will make a permanent cure in a few days.—E. C. H., Weston, O.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell A. B. to take glycerine, half a pint; chloride of zinc, one ounce; water, two quarts. Mix. Apply every two hours with a clean paint brush, or something similar. Keep this up until the inflammation has departed. If the case is not very bad, the zinc, without the glycerine, will be sufficient.—S. L. B., Telford, Tenn.

W. S. W., Asheville, O.: Unfortunately the editor is not allowed to publish communications recommending any proprietary medicine.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to A. B., Lower Waterford, Vt., for the scratches: Take fresh lard and fine gunpowder; mix well, and rub on; keep the horse's legs well cleaned.—S. A. W., Bourbon, Ind.

Scabby Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—From observation I find that scabby potatoes are made so by angleworms chiefly—some others besides, in this section of the state—gnawing the tender skin of the potato while it is growing. There is no disease; it is nature's effort to heal over the damage done by the teeth of the worm, the marks of which you can see with a microscope. He does not live on decaying vegetation wholly, as some might blindly suppose, but bountifully on the fresh, green roots of plants generally. He will curl upon the potato and lie there for weeks, gnawing the skin and sucking the juice. Stable and sheep manure spread on land by hand, or scattered by animals, in one to three seasons will fill the land so full of worms that potatoes planted in it will be very scabby. Woods pasture even are stocked in this way by sheep, cattle and horses. Salt, administered as heavily as it will bear, is the best fertilizer I know of to drive worms out of the soil.—W. S. J., Concord, Mich.

Cure of Chicken Cholera.

Editor Farmstead:—My remedy for chicken cholera is hyposulphite of soda. Dissolve a small quantity of the remedy in water, mix it with moist corn meal, and feed it to the fowls morning and evening. Put a little of the soda in their drinking basins, and do not let them have access to pure water until a cure is effected. I have used the above remedy with good results for chicken and guinea cholera for nearly twenty years. I have recommended this remedy to different parties, and the sick chickens got well after the hyposulphite of soda had been given them, in every instance.—J. W., Wagontown, Pa.

Heaves in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to M. R. G., Erbacon, W. Va., I will say there is no permanent cure for heaves of long standing; but if his horse has had them but a year he may be able to effect a cure by giving it a solution of arsenic acid, in its feed or water, once a day for a week, and then once every two days until a cure is effected.—E. J. C., Weyanwega, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—Heaves are incurable but may be very much relieved by the following treatment: Moisten the hay fed to the horse; do not allow the animal all the water it will drink. Take a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg, put into two quarts of water; take two ounces of the lime water and two ounces of raw linseed oil; shake well in a bottle and pour on oats three times daily. This is the best treatment known for heaves.—C. M., Locust, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—Last spring one of my horses appeared to have the heaves. Some of my neighbors said smut on corn would cure the horse. When I husked my corn I left the smut ears on the stalks and fed them to the horse. He seems to be well now.—E. W., Lamartine, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—If M. R. G. will use the following for heaves he will find it a cure for the trouble:

Fluid extract skunk cabbage, 2 fluid ounces; saltpetre, 2 ounces; oil of tar, 2 ounces.

Dissolve the saltpetre in hot water, add the skunk cabbage and oil, give ½ ounce every other day in a ball of shorts and bran.—W. C. E., Liberty, Neb.

Seventeen Year Locusts.

Editor Farmstead:—Last fall I planted 60 young apple trees through the country papers of this state. Professor Hopkins, of the agricultural department of West Virginia, has sent timely warning in regard to the 17-year locusts. He says they are coming but does not tell us how to prevent their ravages on our young trees. But I have thought of this plan myself for protection. Take straw and tie thinly around the trunk up to the first limbs; drive two small stakes, one on each side of the tree; then take, say one yard of cheese-cloth or mosquito netting, and cover down over the top, intersect with the straw below, and draw just taut enough to prevent their crawling under. The object of the stakes is to prevent the netting from pressing down on the young tops. These trees are set about one-quarter of a mile up from the foot of a mountain, and about the same distance from any land that was cleared 17 years ago. Perhaps this will be an advantage to the trees, as they seem to come up in the old cleared land. I ask if any of your readers have a better plan of protection than I have mentioned. I would be glad to have them submit their plan through your valuable paper.—H. J. B., Keyser, W. Va.

Bitter Milk—Lapping Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to say to Z. Y., of Jackson, O., and L. M. E., Woodbine, Iowa, that the giving of bitter milk is caused by feeding well near the time of dropping their calves. Some cows of middle age will give bitter milk ten weeks before calving time, on a moderate feed. I would like one of those men to reply through the Farmstead if this is not correct.

Also in reference to the cow licking water. She probably has a nerve exposed in a tooth, or some sharp iron instrument fast in the mouth or throat.—C. L. M., Morgantown, W. Va.

Mange.

Editor Farmstead:—F. P., Bathgate, can cure his horse of mange by cutting onions in two and rubbing the parts affected vigorously. Green jimson leaves applied in the same manner will also cure.—J. A. J., Dyke, Okla.

Ginseng Cultivation.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some reader tell me how to cultivate ginseng?—S. L. B., Telford, Tenn.

Scours in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—I bought a pig at a month old, took it from the sow, and placed in a close pen. It did all right for six weeks, then took the scours, and I can do nothing to check it. Will some one recommend a remedy?—R. R. T., Hanbery's, Va.

Blood albumen, in teaspoonful doses three times a day, is recommended as a sure cure, not only in pigs but calves. We shall be glad to hear from others, however.—Editor Farmstead.

Apple Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—I have an apple orchard 18 years old which did well up to the last two or three years. When the trees begin to die I did not know the cause until this winter when chopping up the dead trees for fuel found them full of borers. Will some reader please inform me if there is any remedy or preventive to keep the borer from their deadly work?—G. W. H., Hastings, Neb.

Clover Bloat.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one let me know where to tap a cow or steer that is bloated with clover or from other causes? Some say between the first and second ribs, some between the third and fourth ribs. Which is right?—M. S. T., Eugene, Ore.

Teosinte.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please inform me as to the relative merit of teosinte as a forage plant, its culture, etc.? Can it be grown with profit here in Nebraska?—G. W. H., Hastings, Neb.

Ailing Hog.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me what ails my hog? The hair is all off her back—came off last fall. She is very poor, but has an excellent appetite. Her mother was the same way; the hair came off her, and was off one whole summer. She was as poor as a snake. My sow is full blood Poland-China.—W. F. M., Manchester, Mich.

Warbles Again.

Editor Farmstead:—A yearling calf was ailing, acting a great deal like a horse that has the colic. I examined her and found that her back was full of grubs. I removed twenty, after which she got easier. Is there any remedy for those grubs?—B. F. C., Mt. Auburn, Illinois.

A similar question regarding warbles was asked last week. We hope some experienced friend will reply.—Editor Farmstead.

Fatal Cattle Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—My cattle get lame in one leg, then swell up just as tight as the hide will hold and suffer terribly. They do not live more than from one to two days. Will some one name the disease and give a remedy?—S. C. F., Bulltown, W. Va.

A Heifer's Trick.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a yearling heifer which has a habit of sucking her tongue as well as water. She has done this ever since she learned to drink. Will some reader of The Blade please give me a cure for it?—N. M. V., Barre, Vt.

Cribbing in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me if there is any cure for a horse that cribs? I have a fine young horse that cribs in his stall and on the neckyoke.—Subscriber, Morrisdale, Pa.

A Cattle Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me what ails the cows around here? They begin breathing short and quick, just as they breathe in hot, sultry weather; have a cough and belch; they eat only by spells, but drink heartily. Some die after two or three weeks. My cow is sick. She has been fed hay alternately with some fodder, shorts and shelled corn; is young and in milk.—H. L. G., Lawry City, Mo.

Sheep Scab.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some one tell me how to cure the scab on sheep?—C. F. M., Minn.

A Lazy Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me of a remedy to put life into an old horse? He eats well, is in good flesh, but is very lazy.—W. E. W., Brady's Bend, Pa.

Hay in Mow.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some experienced farmer explain how to measure the number of tons of old hay in a mow?—D. F. P., Lisbon, O.

Poultry Cholera.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of March 6, a formula from A. K., Mt. Pulaski, Ill., headed "Poultry Cholera," says to put hyposulphite of soda in soft feed, and how much of the hyposulphite, but not of the amount of soft feed nor the kind of feed. Please ask him to state it more thoroughly, as it seems a good one. I will use it when I learn the amount.—N. B., Charlotte, Mich.

Wind-Broken Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some reader give me a remedy for a mare that is wind-broken? She is 7 or 8 years old, and probably was strained at work.—J. B. M., Oklahoma, Va.

Cutting Locust Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—When is the proper time to cut black locust trees so they won't sprout up from the roots?—G. W. R., Greenburg, Ind.

An Ailing Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some dog fancier tell me what is the matter with a pup of nine months? He lies around, has no energy, but an exceedingly good appetite, yet is very poor. He has plenty to eat. When he awakes, he stretches himself and remains in this position: Places his fore feet in front of him and leans back until his breast bone is nearly on the ground, then rests his lower jaw by his front leg, and thus remains for some little time, when he moves off a piece, and stretches himself, walks but a short distance and again lies down, thus putting in the entire day. I find his teeth are all turning yellow, and his feet are somewhat yellow—look as if he had been walking in yellow clay and got dusty.—H. B. M., Sherrard, W. Va.

No Addresses.

M. C., Montana:—We regret that we can not publish your request concerning Ayrshire cattle. To give names of dealers would be a free advertisement for them.—Editor Farmstead.

What Ails Him?

Editor Farmstead:—When I drive my horse, getting him warmed up a little, and then let him stand without a blanket, he will stagger around for some time and then fall down. He seems to lose all control of his legs, both fore and hind. Will someone please tell me what is the matter and what to do?—W. C. M., Callensburg, Pa.

A Pest of Flies.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell me how to get rid of these little flies? Some call them sap flies and some sand flies. They are very small and are a perfect pest.—L. S. C., Marion, Mich.

HORSES FOR MARKET.

Valuable Bulletin of Information Just Issued.

The Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin No. 37, Bureau of Animal Industry. Its title is Market Classes of Horses. It is a pamphlet of 30 pages, filled with just the information desired by horse raisers, obtained largely by visits to the principal horse markets of the country, breeding establishments, etc. It has twelve additional pages, each with a full-page half-tone of a representative horse for some purpose—draft, express, omnibus, roadsters, ladies' cabs, saddlers, hunters, polo ponies, and range-bred coach-horses. Each is fully described, best size, weight and color to bring good prices, etc. The introduction discusses the horse-market, and its prospects. Write to your congressman to send you a copy.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Experiments at the New Hampshire Experiment Station.

The annual bulletin giving the results of the fertilizer inspection in 1901, conducted by the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment station in cooperation with the state board of agriculture, has just been issued. One hundred and six different brands of fertilizers and chemicals were sampled and analyzed by the chemist, Professor F. W. Morse. Practically all were equal to the guaranteed value. About one in every five, however, was deficient in one constituent while having an excess of another sufficiently large to maintain the valuation. The common deficit was in potash, which was usually offset by an excess in proportion of available phosphoric acid. While this method of mixing gave the buyer his money's worth of plant food it is an argument in favor of the purchase of chemicals in order to be sure of getting the desired amount of each constituent. A deficiency of ten to twenty pounds of potash in a ton of fertilizer is not always balanced by an excess of phosphoric acid when the fertilizer is applied to the soil. The cooperative experiments with fertilizers in Massachusetts, and in our own state, have been practically unanimous in giving the best results on corn, potatoes and grass when a generous amount of potash was used.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It Worried Him.

Herr Kruegel's daughter, Gretchen, had been serving as domestic about two weeks in the household of Judge Vaughan, when father and employer met on the village street.

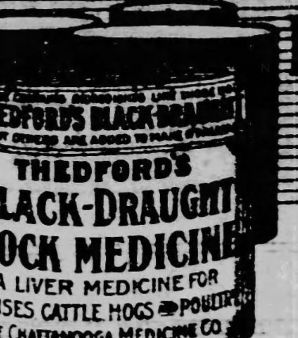
"Vell, yoodge," said Kruegel, "how you like dot Gretchen by dis time alretty?"

"Like her?" returned the judge in his blunt way, "why, she's just great! We never had anyone in the house in her line that entered into work with so much spirit: she's full of snap all the time."

Kruegel turned ponderingly away, and meeting his frau at his home portal, he sorrowfully said: "Teresa, someding must goed wrong mit dot Gretchen; I yoost dit meeted Yoodge Vergan, und he saidt dot she was vull of schnapps all de time."—Richmond Dispatch.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH Weekly. WANT MORE SALESMEN. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

PREVENTS Hog Cholera



Danville, Ill., February 10, 1901.

Our hogs were sick and we had lost five of them. I bought two packages of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and I feed it to them. They are well and doing finely. I think Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a good medicine for stock. GEORGE F. HILLEARY.

Mr. Hilleary represents his township in the Board of Supervisors of Vermillion County, Illinois. He is a very intelligent man and his opinion is respected by his fellow townsmen. Mr. Hilleary has used Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. Two 25-cent cans saved him many hogs. Every raiser can save money by putting a spoonful of Black-Draught Stock Medicine in the slop or food when they feed their hogs. The medicine acts on the stomach and bowels. And when a hog's digestive organs are in proper order the hog is healthy. During the worst epidemics Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine has been known to prevent whole herds of hogs in infected districts from taking cholera. Every hog raiser should give his herds this cheap and simple liver medicine. Ask your dealer for it. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will save you hundreds of dollars in hog flesh. It is a good medicine for horses, cattle, sheep and poultry.

If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound, air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10-pound can costs $3.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address manufacturers.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY PROCURED. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys, Washington, D. C. Est. 1869. Hand book free.

PATENTS Protect your ideas. Consultation free; fee dependent on success. Est. 1864. Milo B. Stevens & Co., 614 11th St., Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send 2c. stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. **CARDS**

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of Flashlights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25c; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. M. HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

TO HOMESEEKERS

$300 will buy you forty acres of good land in a delightful and healthful climate on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., either in Tennessee, Alabama or Georgia. For literature write to

J. B. KILLEBREW, Industrial and Immigration Agent, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution, Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812, Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico. Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.

W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

MALE HELP.

BRIGHT MAN OR WOMAN wanted to represent us in his or her locality. Business high grade and profitable. No capital required. Address for particulars THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO., 7th Floor Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

FEMALE HELP.

Home Work $12 Weekly guaranteed experience unnecessary. Enclose stamp for full instructions etc. Address 20th Century Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH weekly if you sell Stark trees, Louisiana, Missouri; Dansville, New York.

WANTED Agents to sell Cylinder Engine Oils and Paints. ADAMS-FRANKLIN OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 561, Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL.

LADIES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

IF SICK Our New Electric Method WILL CURE YOU AT HOME. Book free. U. S. Electric Co., 360 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

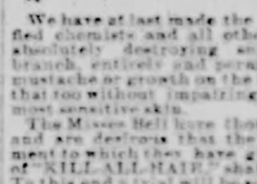
BED-WETTING CURED. Sample free. Dr. F. E. May, Box 157, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES! $500 REWARD for a case of obstinate suppression, any cause my monthly regulator fails to relieve. Mail. Harmless veg., safe, sure. How long suppressed. DR. JACKSON R. CO., R. 876, 167 Dearborn, Chicago.

FREE TRIAL!

DEATH TO HAIR—ROOT AND BRANCH.

New Discovery by the MISSES BELL.



A Trial Treatment FREE to Any One Afflicted with Hair on Face, Neck or Arms.

We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and all others for centuries—that of absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a mustache or growth on the neck, cheeks or arms, and that too without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy and are desirous that the full merits of their treatment to which they have given the descriptive name of "KILL-ALL-HAIR," shall be known to all afflicted. To this end a trial will be sent free of charges to any lady who will write for it and say she saw the offer in this paper. Without a cent of cost you can see for yourselves what the discovery is; the evidence of your own senses will then convince you that the treatment "KILL-ALL-HAIR," will rid you of one of the greatest drawbacks to perfect loveliness, the growth of superfluous hair on the face or neck of women.

Please understand that a personal demonstration of our treatment costs you nothing. A trial will be sent you free, which you can use yourself and prove our claims by sending two stamps for mailing.

THE MISSES BELL, 78 and 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

A PROMISE.

Bright shines the sun, and leaf-bare branches trace
On whitened path a web of shadow-lace.
The crystal chains are broken that have bound
The streams; and grasses stir beneath the ground.
Beyond the clouds blue glints the sky as June,
Whilst e'en a robin lilts a merry tune.
Wind-furies whirl away the drifts, and lo!
Close-folded lies a blossom 'neath the snow.

—Beatrice E. Rice, in Country Life in America.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

HER PREFERENCE.

Fred—But, my darling, I would work hard and eventually fortune would crown my efforts.

Mabel—Thanks! but I prefer an heir to a castle to a castle in the air.—Pearson's Weekly.

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE.

Tom—I hate to kiss a woman through a veil; you lose the flavor.

Jack—Oh, I don't know. I always get the flavor.

Tom—Of the kiss?

Jack—No; of the veil.—Chicago News.

BAIT FOR THE TROLLEYMEN.

Manager—I have a great scheme to increase the speed on our trolley system.

Director—What is it?

Manager—I am going to tell the motormen that from now on they are to be called chauffeurs.—New York Sun.

MERELY A PHRASE.

"Of course, you were given the freedom of the city."

"Yes," answered the distinguished visitor. "But I had to keep so close to a regular schedule under the strict surveillance of so many committees that it was hard to realize how free I was."—Washington Star.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

"Carrying Coals to Newcastle."

"What is meant by the common expression, carrying coals to Newcastle, and why is it used?"—C. A. F. Piney Grove, Md.

Newcastle, England, is a great center of the coal trade, doing a very large coal shipping business by sea to other ports of the United Kingdom and of Europe. Hence the phrase, "carrying coals to Newcastle," is readily understood to mean doing a useless act; for coal being so abundant in Newcastle, there would be no sense in sending it there. The English always use the word "coals," where we say "coal."

Profile Mountain.

J. M. B. Croft, Pa.: We presume you refer to Profile mountain, one of the Franconia group of the White mountains in New Hampshire. It is opposite Mt. Lafayette. From one point of view, the edge of a cliff, composed of three ledges of rock, presents a rather well-defined profile of a human face, 80 feet from chin to the top of the head. It is called the "Old Man of the Mountain," and Hawthorne's pretty little sketch, The Great Stone Face, refers to it.

Negroes Disfranchised.

H. Y. D., Pickerington, O.: The states of the south in which the negro vote is largely reduced by constitutional amendments are North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, and such an amendment is proposed in Virginia. The same purpose is effected by the passage of a restrictive election law in Maryland, and by poll-tax laws in Arkansas and Georgia.

The Franking Privilege.

"I saw stated in the Blade that Mrs. U. S. Grant was granted a pension and the franking privilege. What is the franking privilege?"—E. L. H., Corcyra, Mo.

The franking privilege is that of sending letters, etc., through the mails without paying postage. Members of both houses of congress, the heads of great government departments, etc., are given the privilege by law.

Redeeming Paper Notes.

"Do England and other European countries redeem their notes as we do, or in what way?"—D. Y., Lapaz, Ind.

England issues no government notes, like our greenbacks. The banks which issue notes redeem them in gold on demand. The same is true of the banks of all the great nations of Europe. All are on the gold standard, and notes are redeemed by the issuing banks in gold.

Rulers of Europe.

H. Y., Mt. Vernon, Ill.: Below we give the list of European rulers:

Austria-Hungary — Eumperor Francis Joseph.
Belgium—King Leopold II.
Bulgaria—Prince Ferdinand.
Denmark—King Christian IX.
France—President Emile Loubet.
Germany—Emperor Wilhelm II.
Great Britain—King Edward VII.
Greece—King George.
Italy—King Victor Emmanuel III.
Luxemburg—Grand Duke Adolphus.
Monaco—Prince Albert.
Montenegro—Prince Nicholas.
Netherlands—Queen Wilhelmina.
Roumania—King Charles.
Russia—Czar Nicholas II.
Servia—King Alexander.
Spain—King Alphonso XIII.
Sweden and Norway—King Oscar II.
Switzerland—President E. Benner.
Turkey—Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

J. R. W., Lansing, N. C.: James Ewell Brown Stuart was born in Virginia in 1833, died at Richmond in 1864. He graduated at West Point in 1854, and served on the Western frontier against the Indians. He resigned when Virginia seceded, and was made a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army. He became a brigadier-general Sept. 24, 1861. He won distinction as a fearless and dashing cavalry leader, and in 1862 was made major-general of cavalry. When Sheridan with his cavalry moved on Richmond in May, 1864, Stuart met his force at the Yellow Tavern, where he was mortally wounded.

Capital Punishment.

E. C. B., Trafalgar, Ind.: The states in which the death penalty is forbidden by law are Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin. It was abolished by Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was abolished by Colorado, but restored in 1878. The absence of the death penalty does not check crime. On the contrary, it operates sometimes to cause murder. An instance of this occurred a few years ago in Michigan. A man outraged a little girl, and then, stripping her naked, forced her through a hole in the ice on a river. The murder was brought home to him, and he confessed that he killed her so that she would not inform on him—"for," said he, "the punishment is no greater for one than the other."

We have no figures as to the number of lynchings last year.

The Liquor Traffic.

"In the issue of March 6 in reply to A. B. B., South Whitley, Ind., regarding states having prohibition laws, you name the following as having such laws throughout their respective states: Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Vermont. How do you account for the following manufacturers and dealers in those states as follows:

	Kan.	Me.	N.H.	N.D.	Vt.
Rectifiers	1	2	4	...	...
Retail dealers	2,756	1,151	1,408	526	325
Wholesale dealers	18	23	18	...	...
Brewers	3	4	5	...	...
Retailers, beer	308	281	173	123	282
Wholesale, beer	86	24	51	12	14

"The above statistics are taken from internal revenue report for the year ending June 30, 1901, pages 68 and 69."—A. B. C., Albion, Wis.

We don't account for it at all. The item of retail dealers includes druggists, who use alcohol or liquors in their business, to mix medicines or fill prescriptions. Beyond this, the only inference to be drawn is proof of the truth of the axiom that legislation against man's appetites and passions never accomplishes its full intent. Men can not be made moral by law, nor can they be made teetotalers by statute. All that a prohibition law does is to remove the temptation of the open saloon from the pathway of youth.

Mardi Gras.

"I would like to know the origin of Mardi Gras, and if it is ever held any place but New Orleans."—A. C. K., Nevada, O.

Mardi is the French word for the day we call Tuesday, and gras is the French word for "fat." Hence, Mardi Gras means "Fat Tuesday." It is the day before Ash Wednesday, on which Lent begins. In all Roman Catholic countries, the fast of Lent is kept by abstaining from all meat-foods. Hence the day before is celebrated as a festival, marked by eating and drinking, before the fast begins. In Italy it is called the carnival—from the two Latin words, carnis, flesh and vale, farewell—a farewell to flesh food. The festival, under either name, is celebrated in all Roman Catholic countries—France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Central and South America, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

Brain, Not Heart.

"Kindly tell me through your columns, where is anger or joy first felt, in the brain or heart? Does the brain carry it to the heart, or the heart to the brain?"—S. C. T., Cedarville, Cal.

All passions or emotions are purely mental, and originate in the brain. The ancient idea was that love and other emotions had their seat in the heart, but this was long ago shown to be absurd. Any strong emotion—love, joy, fear, anger—accelerates the circulation, and causes the heart to act more violently. This does not originate in the heart, but in the brain, and the heart merely responds to the nervous impulse sent from the brain.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Rev. Marguerite St. Omer Briggs, 35 Mount Calm Street, Detroit, Michigan, Lecturer for the W. C. T. U., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My professional work has for the past twenty years brought me into hundreds of homes of sickness, and I have had plenty of opportunity to witness the sufferings of wives and mothers who from want, ignorance or carelessness, are slowly but surely being dragged to death, principally with female weakness and irregularities of the sex. I believe you will be pleased to know that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has cured more women than any other agency that has come under my notice. Hundreds of women owe their life and health to you to-day, and, therefore, I can conscientiously advise sick women to try it."—MARGUERITE ST. OMER BRIGGS.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Why Is Easter a Movable Feast?

"Will you tell me why that Easter which represents the resurrection of Christ is not on a fixed date like Christmas which represents his birth?"—G. W. M., Union City, Tenn.

Jesus was crucified the day before the Jewish passover, and rose the day after that feast. That is, he was crucified on Friday, and rose Sunday. The Jewish passover was held on the 14th of the month Nisan. But the Jewish year was lunar, instead of solar, hence the passover did not come on the same day each year. The Christian church followed this practice in fixing the date of Easter. See answer headed "Easter," in Bureau of Blade for February 6.

Milkweed Seed.

Editor Question Bureau:—May I say to I. W., Northport, Wis., that quite a business has been done in this place in the manufacture of "fairy flowers" from the silk of the milkweed pod. The flowers are bleached and some dyed beautiful colors with diamond dyes. They are shipped to—I think a Philadelphia firm—and from there to Germany. The work is fascinating, but very trying to the nerves.—M., Darien, N. Y.

Old Glory.

Some time ago the question was asked why the American flag is sometimes called "Old Glory." We are indebted to a lady in Toledo for the following answer:

Editor Blade:—A certain sea captain from Salem, Mass., Driver by name, was the proud possessor of a beautiful American flag, given him by the people of a foreign port for an important service rendered them. A priest blessed it as it rose to the masthead of his ship, and the captain made a solemn promise to defend it with his life, if need be. Giving up the sea, he made his home in Nashville, Tenn. When the civil war began, he opposed secession. To secrete the flag, he sewed it up in a quilt, and every night slept under it. He named it "Old Glory." Many times the rebel soldiers searched the house for it without success. When the victorious Union army entered Nashville under Buell, Driver told them the story of "Old Glory." He brought it out, with them went to the roof of the state house and flung it to the breeze.—Mrs. O. J. H.

Asiatic Rulers.

"Kindly tell me the name and official title of the rulers of each Asiatic country and where the seat of government."—C. H. W., Cedar Rapids, Neb.

Here is the list. First is given the name of the country, then its capital, and then the ruler's name and title:

Afghanistan—Kabul—Ameer Habibulla Khan.
Anam—Hue—King Thanh Thai.
Baluchistan—Khelat—Khan Mir Mahmud.
Bokhara—Bokhara—Ameer Seid Abdul Ahad.
China—Pekin—Emperor Kwang Su.
Japan—Tokio—Emperor Mutsu Hito.
Khiva—Khiva — Khan Seid Mahomed Rahim.
Korea—Seoul—Emperor Li Hsi.
Nepal—Khatmando—Maharajah Shamsher Jang.
Oman—Muscat—Sultan Seyyid Feysal.
Persia—Teheran—Muzafer ed Din.
Sarawak—Sarawak-Kuching—Rajah Sir Chas. J. Brooke.
Siam—Bangkok—King Khoula-long-korn.

The immense area of India is part of the British Empire, Siberia belongs to Russia, and Turkey in Asia and much of Arabia belong to Turkey.

Large Postage Stamps.

"For what purpose are postage stamps of $1, $2 and $5 issued? It seems that a much small denomination would prepay anything conveyable by mail."—G. M., Penton, Ala.

The mails are allowed to carry packages of merchandise weighing not over four pounds. Such packages, when of value, are often sent as first-class matter, the postage on which would be $1.28. But there is no limit in the mails abroad to the weight of first-class packages, and the $2 and $5 stamps are used for them.

The Platt Amendment.

"Can the Cuban republic enter into commercial treaties with other countries without the consent of the United States?"—M. W. C., Oxford, Iowa.

Yes, certainly. The only things it can not do, under the Platt amendment, are to dispose of any Cuban territory to a foreign power, or to contract a foreign loan beyond a reasonable sum, fully within its ability to pay.

Palaeolithic Man.

"What is meant by palaeolithic man, and how long in the opinion of men of science since these men existed?"—M. B., Montezuma, Iowa.

You will find elsewhere in this issue of The Blade an article headed, "How Long Has Man Existed in Ohio?" which answers your question fully and completely.

Floor of the Ocean.

"Are the ocean beds all one height, or do they differ?"—L. M. W., Clarington, Pa.

The bed of the ocean everywhere is much like the surface of the earth—a rolling plain, with mountain chains here and there. The bed of the Atlantic, between the United States and England, is much like a Western prairie, except for a low chain of submarine mountains, some 200 miles west of Ireland. Where mountain chains come to the surface, we have islands. Thus Cuba and the Antilles are the tops of a submarine mountain chain. The Pacific has many mountains, as is seen by the vast number of islands in it. If the United States were submerged 1,000 feet, the White Mountains, the Cattskills, the Appalachians and the Ozarks would be islands in a sea whose western shore would be somewhere west of the Missouri.

Hydrophobia.

Editor Question Bureau:—In the Weekly Blade of Feb. 27, you answer a query from L. C., Blencoe, Iowa, relative the madstone, that it is simply a popular error; that hydrophobia is a germ disease, and can only be combated by serum injections; and that the so-called madstones are worthless. As your paper has a very large circulation, it does not simply do an injustice to him as an individual, but you jeopardize the lives of those who might be so unfortunate as to be afflicted, and who would perhaps be influenced to give it a trial if you had not answered the question in such a manner. The madstone owned by ——— ———, of this town, is no humbug, and as a person who has had personal experience with this stone I can speak intelligently. The cures it has affected can be corroborated by every person in this town and vicinity, and there has never been a case brought to the town and the stone applied but was fully restored; and I have seen some of the worst cases of hydrophobia brought here. The best physicians of our state have seen it work and pronounced it done more than medical science can do. I have seen it work for the past 18 years, and not a single case has ever returned dissatisfied. Its owner guarantees his cures, and his neighbors would cheerfully endorse his guarantee. I think you have done him an injustice as well as humanity at large. He is a straight, honest, upright man, and has done for the community and the states where he has been called to apply the madstone, a service that money can not pay. Hence I think he deserves better treatment.

We omit all names of persons and places from the above letter out of regard to the writer and the gentleman of whom he speaks. We never heard of either before. Nor did we do either any injustice whatever. We stated that the so-called madstone—of which there are hundreds—is utterly worthless as a cure for hydrophobia. The "cures" he mentions were not of cases of that dreadful disease. It is an exceedingly rare disease; hundreds may be bitten by dogs, but unless the animal has the disease the bite will not produce it. It is perfectly safe to say that not one of the persons to whom his madstone was applied in the last 18 years was suffering from hydrophobia. They were frightened, and in a terribly nervous state, believing they had or would have the disease. The gentleman owning it would do a service to humanity by smashing the stone and throwing the fragments away. He should obtain Pasteur's work on hydrophobia, and study it.

Does It Flow Up Hill?

A few weeks ago the old catch-question, "Does the Mississippi river flow up-hill?" was asked by some one. We have received a number of letters on the subject, for which we thank the writers very much. We have too many to print all, and therefore give those which seem to us to give the best theoretical explanation of the matter:

Editor Question Bureau:—Since the form of the earth is that of an oblate spheroid, all points on the equator are farther from the center of the earth than all other points, the amount decreasing as we go toward the poles. The Mississippi river flows south toward the equator, hence its mouth is farther from the center of the earth than its source. We go up hill when we get farther from the center of the earth; therefore the Mississippi river flows up hill.

But why this strange paradox? It is the centrifugal force of the earth that causes the waters to flow toward the equator. If the earth were to cease rotating, the force of gravity would act equally at all places; the waters at the equator would flow toward the poles until their surface was everywhere equally distant from the center. The water in the Mississippi would flow north. It is this same law which makes a body weigh more at the poles than at the equator.—L. H. S., Prentiss, O.

Editor Question Bureau:—In my opinion the inquirer is right to a certain extent. Is it not a fact (logically speaking) that the Mississippi river carries its water up an inclined plane, a perpendicular distance of about four miles? And the same in proportion will all streams that flow toward the equator? This earth on which we live is not a sphere, but a spheroid. It is flattened at the poles; the lowest places on the earth are regions about the poles. The equator all around the earth is a mountain thirteen miles higher than the surface at the poles. The polar regions are vast sunken valleys. Now I ask, if it does not run up hill, how does it get up there? Water don't always run down hill. That is only an exception to the general mode and action of water. It runs down hill only, why do not all the waters of the great oceans rush with impetuosity toward the poles? Why do not those waters seek their level, equidistant from the center, and make the earth a perfect sphere? These multitudinous waters do not run down hill. On the contrary, they remain on a vast slope that rises toward the equator a perpendicular height of about thirteen miles. They remain there on that inclined plane, on that hill side, forever.—Subscriber, Lebanon, Kan.

Editor Question Bureau:—I think that I can explain the question about the Mississippi being higher at its mouth than its source. I have heard the theory advanced. Fallacious as it is, I will explain it. On account of the earth's being flattened at the poles, its diameter through the equator is 26½ miles greater than its diameter through the poles. Hence either pole is 13¼ miles nearer the center of the earth than any point on the equator at sea level. As the Mississippi river flows through about 19 degrees of north latitude, and flows toward the equator, the mouth would be 19-90 of 13¼ miles or 2 miles, 4,209 feet farther from the center of the earth than its source. Deducting the altitude of the source which is 1,575 feet, leaves a difference of 2 miles, 2,634 feet, or practically 2½ miles. If we reckon height as distance from the center of the earth, which is not correct, the mouth of the Mississippi river would be 2½ miles higher than the source. The fallacy lies in their not considering the force caused by the earth's rotating on its axis, which force causes the earth to bulge at the equator and flatten at the poles, and thus maintain a sea level although at different distances from the center of the earth.—H. C. E., Brookville, Pa.

Editor Question Bureau:—It is true that the Mississippi river runs up-hill for something like two miles. If its source were at the north pole, and its mouth at the equator, it would "run up hill" thirteen and one-half miles. The earth is an oblate spheroid, its equatorial diameter being twenty-seven miles greater than its polar; so a meridian proceeds from the pole to the equator in a constantly ascending curve, it radius constantly increasing. Water, in moving from the pole to the equator, would be lifted to a height of 13½ miles. All water running toward the equator rises along this curve, or rather alll still water stands at this curve. Water has no tendency to run downhill or uphil or in any other direction. It moves by some force applied, as by pressure or by attraction. The force of gravity draws it downward. What force tends to lift it? The centrifugal force. This tends to throw the water off, as from a grindstone. If the earth revolved a little faster than it does, all the water on its surface would thus be thrown off.

It is easy to see that the centrifugal force, caused by the earth's revolution increases from the pole to the equator, as the circles of revolution increase. The time remaining constant, velocity increases and with it centrifugal force.

"Water level" at any place is the point where gravity and centrifugal force counterbalance. Centrifugal force is nothing at the pole, while at the equator it is tremendous; also gravity is slightly diminished at the equator, because the distance to the center is greater. Thus we see how under these two opposing forces the sea level is actually 13½ miles higher at the equator than at the poles. Why does not all the water rush to the equator and fly off into space? Gravitation holds it back.

Why does not that mountain of water 13½ miles high flow to the poles and overwhelm all the polar regions? The centrifugal force holds it up. Is it wonderful that these two forces thus exactly balance each other at "water level"? No. The neutral point exists, and the water flows to that point. The oblate form of the solid earth was produced by the counteraction of these two forces when the earth was in a plastic state. Then as referred to "sea level," which is not level, the Mississippi runs "down," although with reference to the earth's radius it runs up hill.—Mac, Lawton, Mich.

Poets Laureate.

F. D., Carey, O.: The origin of the custom of having a poet-laureate to the English sovereign can not be traced with certainty. As far back as the time of Henry III there was a "versificator regis"—"poet to the king." The list, so far as it is certainly known, is as follows:

Edmund Spenser, died 1599.
Samuel Daniel, died 1619.
Ben Jonson, died 1637.
Sir William Davenant, died 1668.
John Dryden, appointed 1670; deposed at the revolution, 1688.
Thomas Shadwell, appointed 1688, died 1692.
Nahum Tate, appointed 1692, died 1715.
Nicholas Rowe, died 1718.
Rev. Laurence Eusden, appointed 1718, died 1730.
Colley Cibber, appointed 1730, died 1757.
Rev. Dr. Thos. Warton appointed (on the refusal of Mason), 1785, died 1790.
Henry James Pye, appointed 1790, died 1813.
Robert Southey, appointed (on the refusal of Sir Walter Scott) 1813, died 1843.
William Wordsworth, appointed 1843, died 1850.
Alfred Tennyson, appointed 1850, died 1892.
Alfred Austin, appointed 1896 (we think).

It is impossible for us to reply to questions in a given issue. They must take their turn, in fairness to all. Nor can we in any case answer such questions by mail. If they are not of general interest enough to publish, we can not spare time for them. Please read the Rules at the head of this department.

Prohibited Mail Matter.

"Is there any penalty for sending the old-fashioned picture Valentines to certain ones, or for writing and sending slurs through the mail?"—X. X., W. Va.

Why such a question is asked is a mystery to us, unless you ask it in the interest of somebody who wishes to do a mean, cowardly and unjustifiable act. Anything written in a sealed letter which is obscene, or which would, if spoken before witnesses, be actionable at law, can be made evidence in a suit at law, of course. As to comic valentines, we suppose the men who print them take care to be within the law in preparing them; but it is certainly evidence of boorishness to send them. They belong to the eighteenth century, not the twentieth.

Miscellaneous.

H. T. B., Fairfield, Neb.: To try to find a poem published twenty-odd years ago in the files would be like looking for a needle in a haystack. Sorry, but we can't take the time.

G. T. W., Tomato, Ala.: The grades of beef cattle differ at every market. We print these markets as they come by telegraph, and it is impossible to attempt to explain the differing grades every time.

M. H. W., Milledgeville, Ill.: It is quite true that John Wesley was a tory during the Revolution, and that he stoutly defended the right of the English government to tax the colonies without their consent. We presume that the majority of Methodists are not aware of this fact. They revere him as a religious teacher. Though Thomas Paine was one of the most powerful writers in the cause of American independence, the fact that he was an infidel seems, in the minds of many, to overshadow all the work he did for American freedom.

J. F. D., Sidney, O.: By the census of 1900, Cleveland had 381,768 population, Toledo 131,822, and Columbus 125,560. Any railroad guide or railroad map will give the railroads entering each.

C. W. O., Independence, Kan.: Your plan might do some good. Why do you not write to your Representative in Congress and to your two Senators about it?

G. W., Waterford, Pa.: No one but a regularly educated physician is competent to study the phenomena of hypnotism. The books published on that subject, and widely advertised, are simply frauds.

C. A. N., Centre Bend, O., and L. S., Dickson, Tenn.: If one living on or near a rural mail route does not put up a box of the kinds authorized by the postoffice department, his mail will not be delivered by the carrier, but will remain in the postoffice from which the carrier starts. We can not discuss this matter.

J. G. H., North Madison, Ind.: We must decline to discuss church doctrines on which the different denominations disagree. It would be a waste of space, for discussion never convinces men on church topics.

S. W. S., Muses Bottom, W. Va.: Hydrophobia is a germ disease, and is treated by hypodermic injections of a certain serum. There are Pasteur institutes in both New York and Chicago, and any up-to-date physician can give their addresses, which we can not.

J. H. C., Whitesville, N. Y.: We are sorry we can not answer. See reply to J. G. H., North Madison, Ind.

S. L. S., Ontario, Ore.: The endless chain is this: A number of letters are written, explaining the purpose of the contribution, and asking for a silver dime from the recipient, who is also asked to write three letters, exact copies, of that he receives, to three friends, who are asked to send their dimes to the original writer. This is intended to be kept up indefinitely.

F. N. C., Sharon Springs, Kan.: Read Acts ix:3, and you will find how long it was from his being a persecutor until his conversion.

J. M. T., Rye Cove, Va.: Lightning rods are a protection to buildings, and are generally used. They are advertised in periodicals devoted to the building trades.

C. D. O., Basham, Va.: None whatever, if we understand your question.

M. V. H., Sylvis, Pa.: Turn to the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of Feb. 27, and you will find the President's Cabinet. Secretary of the Navy Long is soon to be succeeded by Wm. H. Moody. We can not reprint answers.

L. L. L., Hubbard, O.: There is now no Vice President of the United States, and will not be until one is elected in 1904. Please note Rule 2 at the head of this column.

J. F. J., Petros, Tenn.: Providence is the one and only capital of Rhode Island. We had a long explanation of this in the Bureau not long ago.

B. N., Washington, D. C.: "Paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2" is the correct form. There is more than one paragraph, and more than one number.

W. C. C., Tupper Lake, N. Y.: The story you send is entirely untrustworthy.

W. R. V., Dayton, Tex.: Please refer to Bureau of Blade of February 6. The date of Easter is exhaustively discussed there, and we can not reprint. The earthquake that accompanied the explosion of Krakatoa, Java, in 1883, was felt around the world.

F. G., Evansville, Ind.: There is no "reward" offered for a process of welding and tempering copper, nor for any other process or invention. A new discovery or invention of that kind is of course valuable, if one has the business sagacity to sell it advantageously, however.

M. O. H., Ruskin, Neb.: We perceive the old political liars are at work in your state. No, there is no law in the Philippines prohibiting the reading, printing or circulation of the United States constitution. On the contrary, every one would be delighted to have the natives study it. Unfortunately, more than four-fifths of them can neither read nor write.

J. A. V., Blue Creek, W. Va.: We are sorry to refuse, but the majority of our readers complain at our taking space to print old and well-known poems. They want new ones. Has not some one in your vicinity a volume of Whittier's poems, from which you can copy "Barbara Freitchie?"

S. G., Centerville, Ind., and B. C., Cameron, N. C.: No, a hair will never turn into a living animal. You have probably never tried the experiment under test conditions. Take an absolutely clean jar, of glass or earthenware; take any kind of clear water, or some slightly muddy, if you choose; strain the water carefully through two thicknesses of Canton flannel, into the jar; then put in several hairs, and tie two thicknesses of mosquito netting over the mouth of the jar. Try it, and if the hair changes into a living animal, let us hear from you.

M. S., Fon du Lac, Wis.: There is a genealogical society somewhere in the East that has a list of the descendants of John and Priscilla Alden. We don't know where it is. Perhaps the postmaster at Plymouth, Mass., can put you on its track.

U. S., Fond du Lac, Wis.: We do not know why there are two distinct societies of women of revolutionary descent. Write to the secretaries and find out.

J. P., Blanchard, Mich.: The "dark day" in New England was not caused by an eclipse of the sun. It was due to vast clouds of smoke in the upper air, probably from great forest fires in the wilderness miles away. The writer has seen it as dark in the daytime as the writers describe that day, because of forest fires in Michigan. We had a long article about the "dark day" in the Bureau a few months ago.

J. W. L., Petoskey, Mich.: You will find all the information about Easter for which you ask in the Bureau of Weekly Blade of Feb. 6. Please refer to it. We can not reprint.

F. C. B., Michigan City, Ind.: We do not know.

W. C. G., Dusty, Ore.: Some time last summer we had a full answer concerning Helen Keller. This department is too crowded to repeat answers, unfortunately.

B. M., Burden, Kan., and E. L., Fairmont, Neb.: When the Boer war began, we published three long articles in The Blade (not in the Bureau) explaining the causes of the Boer war. It is too long to repeat in this department; nor can it be condensed.

W. H. S., McKinney, Tex.: We do not know whether there is any premium on old Spanish coins or not. Consult a coin dealer. Please read Rules at the head of this department.

W. M., Drexel, Mo.: The battle of Mill Spring, Ky., was fought on January 19, 1862. The Union force was the division under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, but we have not a list of the regiments therein.

J. W. J., McLeansboro, Ill.: In the Bureau of Weekly Blade of February 20 your question was fully answered under the heading, "Treaty of 1817." Please refer to that number.

R. R., Ledge, Tenn.: There were two Fitches, not related, who were educators: Ebenezer Fitch, born in Connecticut in 1756, died in New York, 1833, and Eleazar Thompson Fitch, born 1791, died 1871. He spent his whole life in New Haven, Conn., most of the time as professor of theology in Yale college.

Write Me a Postal

LEARN HOW TO GET WELL.

No Money Is Wanted—I Take All the Risk

You are wronging yourself in neglecting to send for my books—you who need help. Perhaps prejudice deters you; but note that I ask no money. I take all the risk myself. A physician who makes such an offer must have learned how to cure—don't you know it?

I alone am the loser if I fail. You are the gainer if I cure.

Merely say which book you want. With it I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize him to let you test it for a month. If you are satisfied then, the cost is $5.50. If not, I will pay him myself.

I mean that exactly. I simply ask the chance to prove what my remedy can do.

My records for five years show that 39 out of each 40 who took the six bottles paid for them. Yet no dissatisfied patient is every asked to pay.

Don't you want to know more about a remedy like that?

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. My success comes from bringing back the nerve power that operates the vital organs. I make weak organs strong by giving them the power to act. My method always succeeds, save where some condition like cancer makes a cure impossible. Without this nerve strength one never can be well.

Read my book anyway. You owe that to yourself. Then get the remedy or not, as you choose.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 528, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

FREE TO LADIES

One Full-sized $5.00 Package of Dr. Mary Lock's Wonderful Home Treatment Given Free to Every Lady.

Cures Every Form of Female Weakness, Displacements, Leucorrhea, Suppressed or Painful Menses, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, Etc.

The celebrated lady specialists have decided for a short time to give free one full sized $5.00 package to every suffering woman in order to quickly introduce their most wonderful remedy in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. They could not afford to do this only that they expect after you are cured, and they know you will be and that you will recommend the remedy to suffering friends who will gladly order the treatment and in this way they will be amply rewarded for making this most liberal free offer. Send your name and address to Dr. Mary Lock Co., 1017 Englewood Station, Chicago, Ills., for a free $5.00 package and be quickly cured in the privacy of your own home.

Two of America's Greatest Lady Specialists.

Remember this is not a patent medicine, but a full three-course treatment sent complete, in a plain package so that no person will know what it contains.

The above offer is genuine. We ask no questions or references of any kind. Every lady who writes will be given a full $5.00 package free. Write to-day.

COLONIZING IN WYOMING.

"A gigantic colonization scheme is now maturing to people the entire southwestern part of Wyoming," said C. J. Wertheim Salmonson, confidential agent of Jacob Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to-day.

Mr. Salmonson has been assigned by Mr. Schiff as special attache to the land department of the Union Pacific.

"Immense irrigation plans are under way, which include the importation of 200 families from Holland. The Union Pacific and a syndicate headed by Addison C. Thomas of Chicago are working hand in hand. The syndicate controls 150,000 acres in Wyoming in which they will put irrigation ditches. The raising of sugar beets will be the special industry."

Mr. Salmonson says that it is planned to add $5,000,000 to the capital stock of the Union Pacific.

Deplorable but True.

Sioux City Tribune.

The unpleasant reflection called up by compulsory education laws is that there are parents so constituted that such laws are necessary.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for March 30.—First Quarterly Review. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Our studies for three months have been in the book of Acts which sketches the work of the apostles. It is a noticeable feature of the book that after giving the names of the eleven (Judas having committed suicide), two only are mentioned, Peter and John. There is evidence that all were present on many occasions, but Peter appears to have been their leader and mouth-piece. Stephen and Philip, two of the deacons, come into prominence, and show that the spirit and plan of that early time permitted the employment of helpers to the apostles, and that the Holy Ghost was granted to subordinates as well as to principals, a fact of great significance.

FIRST LESSON—Jan. 5. The Promise of Power (Acts i:1-14). We have here the program of Jesus, announced during his last moments on earth for the government of the apostles. Instead of a constitution for the church, and regulations and instructions which might have been misunderstood, he promised the Holy Spirit under whose illumination and guidance church officials were to act, and directed that they should do nothing until the Spirit was given. Spirit filled men were to lay the foundations on which the future church should be builded (Eph. ii:20), which would therefore be divine and human.

SECOND LESSON—Jan. 12. The Promise of Power Fulfilled (Acts ii:1-21). The most favorable time was chosen for the fulfillment of his promise, a national feast day, when Jerusalem was filled with people from all parts of the world. The Spirit came upon the entire company assembled in an upper room, attended by remarkable phenomena, and empowering to speak foreign languages. As a result the multitudes, drawn together, heard and understood, and the opportunity was improved by Peter to deliver a sermon, when quiet was restored, and a profound impression was produced upon all minds. This was the initial revival under the Christian dispensation.

THIRD LESSON—Jan. 19. The Early Christian Church (Acts ii:37-47). Here is a graphic picture of the church in a time of great religious interest, showing what men do under the guidance of the Spirit, and with what results. 1—They preached repentance and faith in Jesus Christ and exhorted, relying upon the declaration of the gospel. 2—Those who received the word were baptized and added to the church, an increase at one time of three thousand souls. 3—The whole company attended public service for instruction and prayer and communion. 4—The love that dominated all hearts gave great joy, won the favor of the people and prompted to community of goods. 5—There were daily accessions to the church.

FOURTH LESSON—Jan. 26. The Lame Man Healed (Acts iii:1-16). The baptism of the Holy Ghost, granted to the apostles at Pentecost, prepared them to be ministers of the gospel. It not only gave them intellectual ability, but it clothed them with power. They exercised that power, as Jesus had done, in performing miracles, according to his promise (Matt. x:8). In this lesson we have a remarkable cure—a man lame from birth is instantly restored and made to glorify God. The incident drew the wondering crowd together so that Peter was permitted to testify for Jesus as the real physician.

FIFTH LESSON—Feb. 2. The First Persecution (Acts. iv:1-12). In his speech after curing the lame man Peter referred to the resurrection of Jesus. This aroused the Sadducees, who denied the resurrection (Matt. xxii:23). The apostles were arrested and cast into prison. On the next day they were brought before the Sanhedrin, the Jewish high court, whose business it was to judge of all matters of doctrine. There Peter spoke again, explaining what had been done to the lame man, and giving all the glory to Jesus, whom he proclaimed as risen from the [illegible] head of the church, the Saviour of men.

SIXTH LESSON—Feb. 9. The Sin of Lying (Acts iv:32 to v:11). The prosperity of the church exposed its members to temptations of various kinds. One of these was hypocrisy, a disposition to claim virtues which were not possessed in order to obtain the approval of others. This led Ananias and his wife to falsehood. They desired to conform to the custom of other disciples who gave their property to the church. But in so doing they presented only part and asserted that they had given all. The instant death of both, at the word of Peter, was a fearful retribution, but it awakened fear in the minds of all and taught a much needed lesson.

SEVENTH LESSON—Feb. 16. The Second Persecution (Acts. v:25-42). The growing popularity of Peter and the increasing number of disciples roused the Jewish authorities to further antagonism. Arrests were made but the prison doors were supernaturally opened. These occurrences surprised the rulers who called the apostles to answer for their conduct, and Peter spoke for his associates, again testifying for Jesus. Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, appeased the council who would have slain the apostles, and upon his presentation, lenient measures were adopted, and the case was summarily dismissed.

EIGHTH LESSON—Feb. 23. The Arrest of Stephen (Acts. vi:1-15). The community of goods, resulting from brotherly love, precipitated a strife—on account of race, the Grecians against the Helenists. This led to the establishment of the order of deacons, seven men being first elected and then ordained. Among these, appointed merely to serve tables, one of superior talent, became prominent as an advocate of Christian doctrine. Unable to resist his wisdom certain of the synagogue employed false witnesses and formulated the charge of blasphemy upon which he was arrested.

NINTH LESSON—March 2. The Stoning of Stephen (Acts. vii:54—viii:2). Stephen, the deacon, appeared before the council to defend himself against the charge. His speech was first historical and then invective. His fiery denunciation of his enemies aroused their hot indignation and they rushed upon him and stoned him to death. In the midst of the excitement he was perfectly calm. Visions of the celestial world were granted to him, and he died, the first Christian martyr, imploring mercy upon his slayers. One witness on this occasion, Saul, became a persecutor and afterward an apostle.

TENTH LESSON—March 9. The Disciples Scattered. (Acts viii:3-17.) Saul gave himself, with tireless energy, to persecute the church in Jerusalem, determined to extirpate what he regarded an abominable heresy. To escape murderous pursuit the disciples fled in every direction throughout the regions round about. At that time Philip went to the city of Samaria, preached and made converts. Among these was Simon, a sorcerer, who afterward showed that he had embraced Christianity with sinister motives. Subsequently Peter and John came down from Jerusalem to see that the whole gospel had been delivered and to set the church in order.

ELEVENTH LESSON—March 16. The Ethiopian Converted. (Acts viii:26-40.) Philip's work at Samaria terminated with the coming of the apostles. He was immediately summoned by the spirit to travel southward, and in the highway from Jerusalem to Egypt he fell in with an Ethiopian eunuch who was reading in the book of Isaiah, as he rode in his chariot. Being invited Philip instructed the eunuch and upon confession of his faith baptized him at the roadside. Immediately thereafter he was called away to another part of the country, in both instances submissive to the Holy Spirit. Philip appears to have been a kind of minute man ready at all times to do what requires prompt action.

TWELFTH LESSON—March 23. Temperance Lesson (Eph. v:11-21). In this passage the precept on temperance is deposited as a subordinate proposition among many excellent utterances on the subject of good living. It could not be omitted without seriously marring the warnings and advices given by the apostle. He seeks to deliver believers from carnality by the only successful method, namely by the Spirit of God. The animal and the spiritual natures of man are here set in opposition, presenting that conflict which every man experiences. There are no more important words in all the lessons of the quarter than those in the 18th verse. The downward tendency of human nature must be arrested and the upward movement encouraged.

CONCLUSIONS.—And so every lesson of the quarter bears upon the work of the Holy Spirit. It was promised and given to the apostles to make the early church harmonious and prosperous; it enabled the apostles to work miracles, to endure persecution, to speak the truth with boldness. Its presence made sin a crime punishable with death; it sustained men when tried and raised up friends for them; it qualified and then glorified Stephen; it made missionaries out of scattered disciples; it carried a message to an inquiring Ethiopian. This same spirit will come to every man, subdue the animal that is in him and exalt and develop the spirit.

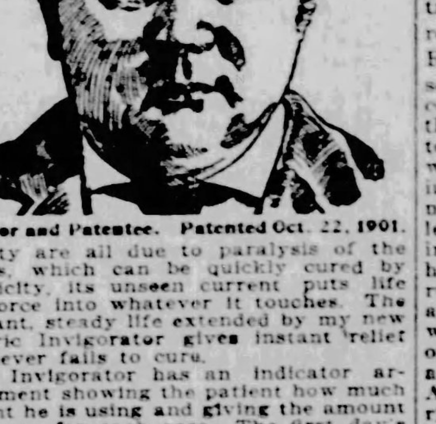
New Life For Men

Marvelous Nerve Force Imparted by a New and Startling Discovery—Every Weak, Nervous or Enfeebled Man Should Give It a Test.

FREE ON TRIAL.

Send Your Name and Address To-day and Be Strong and Vigorous All Your Life.

A well known professor has made the fortunate discovery that what has heretofore been known as Lost Manhood, Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, and Lost Vitality are all due to paralysis of the nerves, which can be quickly cured by electricity, its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my new Electric Invigorator gives instant relief and never fails to cure.


Inventor and Patentee. Patented Oct. 22, 1901.

The Invigorator has an indicator arrangement showing the patient how much current he is using and giving the amount necessary for each case. The first day's use will convince that you have at last found new life. Every week I am receiving wonderful testimonials from grateful men after failing with electric belts, medicines, etc. I do not ask you to take my word for it or anyone else's but send your name to-day and I will send my new Electric Invigorator to you for a trial in your own home absolutely free.

Address Prof. A. Chrystal, 260 Post Office Block, Marshall, Mich., as he is anxious to have every man know for himself just what this new and marvelous Invigorator will do. Send you name and address to-day without fail for a free trial of this most wonderful Invigorator.

WHAT A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT DID

To Prove what the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

W. F. Lohnes, a prominent business man of Springfield, Ohio, writes the following strong endorsement of the great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, to the Editor of the Springfield, Ohio, Republic:

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 21st, 1901.

"Having heard that you could procure a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and it was promptly sent. I was so pleased after trying the sample bottle that I sent to the drug store and procured a supply. I have used Swamp-Root regularly for some time, and consider it unsurpassed as a remedy for torpid liver, loss of appetite and general derangement of the digestive functions. I think my trouble was due to too close confinement in my business. I can recommend it highly for all liver and kidney complaints. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too much in praise of what Swamp-Root has done for me."

(W. F. Lohnes.)
43½ West High Street.
W. F. Lohnes.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ROAD RULES

The question of whether the English rule of the road or the French one is the better has been revived by Comte Jean de Sabran-Ponteves, who contributes a rather interesting article on the subject to the Soleil. On the whole, he considers that the English method of regulating the traffic should be employed all over Europe. Driving itself is an art which the French learned from the English, who selected the right side as a seat for the coachman in order that he could watch the wheels when he crossed other vehicles to his left. In England the mail coach was ever the favorite vehicle for traveling, whereas in France the postillion was master of the road, and, as he rode the left, or off-side, horse, he kept to his right in order to keep his wheels clear of vehicles coming toward him. The English rule of the road obtained on the railways, as Englishmen had built the first railways in France, and in his opinion they ought to exist on the road because the art of driving had come from England. An excellent argument against this theory, however, lies in the fact that it will soon be a question of regulating not horse but automobile traffic, and that the French have been the pioneers of automobilism.—London Globe.

Can't Tell Now.

Boston Post.

Mrs. Backfence (sadly)—The doctor has gone an' cured my husband of th' rheumatism.

Mrs. Nextdore—An' ain't you glad?

Mrs. Backfence—No, I'm not; how kin I tell when it's goin' t' rain on wash day after this?

VESSEL PROPELLING MECHANISM

Whether the novel propelling mechanism illustrated below will prove practical or not is a question which can only be determined by actual use, but it may perhaps find a special field of work in propelling small boats and pleasure yachts in Southern waters and shallow streams, where there is no ice or other obstruction to come in contact with the propelling wings. The propeller used is a folding wing, consisting of a main rod and two hinged plates, which are adapted to fold as the blade is driven forward, to offer little or no resistance to the water, and opening broad and flat as soon as the backward stroke begins. The hull of the vessel is provided on each side below the water-line with boxes to receive short horizontal shafts. The outer end of each shaft is extended to form the main rod of the propelling blade, while the inner ends are also turned at right angles and connected with a reciprocating horizontal shaft. When the latter shaft is rocked back and forth by the engine or motor it swings each propeller wing through the arc of a circle beneath the surface of the water. As part of the inner ends of the wing shafts bend upward and part downward, with the connecting rod jointed accordingly, a portion of the propeller wings are in use when the driving shaft is moving forward, and the remainder when the shaft returns toward the stern, thus utilizing both strokes, instead of saddling the work all on one.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

DEFINING "THE EVER WOMANLY"

Many writers have attempted to define woman, Kipling called her in The Vampire, "a rag and a bone and a hank of hair," but this has not been accepted as the last word. Maeterlinck is rather nicer, when he speaks of her as "the only mystic." Meredith says that by virtue of her abundant hair she is more of a vegetable than man. Isobel Osbourne Strong the step-daughter of Robert Louis Stevenson, voiced one notion of womanhood at a tea given in her honor by Professor Eugene Lamb Richards, of Yale. She had spoken of Mrs. Stevenson as about the perfect woman. Some one asked if she could write. "No," was the reply. A fire of questions developed the admissions that Mrs. Stevenson was not peculiarly gifted in any artistic direction, and that she had no great interest in charities or women's clubs. "Just what is your mother's specialty?" finally asked a young tutor's wife. "Oh," replied Mrs. Strong, "she can roll cigarettes and talk to me."

Lost—An Elephant.

By an odd mistake in shipment an elephant was lost in Paris last week. When the owner could not be found, a galaxy of the bravest police was ordered to escort the pachyderm to the pound. The animal had been shipped from Havre. A railroad crew at Batignolles shunted the car to a side-track, where it was forgotten. The police and elephant, accompanied by a great crowd, had started for the pound when the owner appeared, to the joy of all, including the elephant.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. . 154,000

JOHN P. ALTGELD DEAD.

Death has ended the somewhat erratic career of John Peter Altgeld, of Chicago. The act which brought him most prominently before the people of the United States was his pardon of Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, serving sentences in the state prison for participation in the anarchist Haymarket riots. During his entire political career he leaned toward dangerous doctrines. His constant interpretation of our institutions was that they mean the dominance of the least intelligent and therefore most bigoted element in our heterogeneous population. Mentally he belonged to the peculiar class of degenerates described by Lombroso—not degenerate in the sense that his habits were vicious, for they were not. Morally he was a clean man. But, though of acute intellectual power, his mentality was warped, and he saw public affairs through a false atmosphere.

He was born in Germany in 1847, of humble parentage. When an infant of three months, his parents emigrated to the United States and settled near Mansfield, O. His educational opportunities were those afforded by the common schools until he was 16, when he volunteered in the Union army, and fought through the civil war as a private. He then went to Missouri, taught school and studied law, being admitted to practice in 1869. In 1875 he removed to Chicago. For four years he was judge of the superior court of that city, and was elected governor of Illinois in 1893, serving four years. His political views were always extreme, and he was one of the bitterest advocates of free silver. His peculiar mental bias made him systematically oppose the machinery of the law for the punishment of crime, and this was most prominently shown in his pardon of the anarchist convicts.

CUBAN SUGAR.

There is no logic in the attitude of the men in congress who are opposed to trade concessions to Cuba. They plead that to admit Cuban sugar at a reduced rate of duty would result in lowering the price of raw sugar produced here, and that the sugar beet raisers of the north and the cane raisers of Louisiana would be injured.

The argument is not sound. If we allowed all the sugar Cuba produces to come in free, it would not injure our own producers. The price of raw sugar in this country is set by the great amount of bounty-fed sugar we are compelled to import from Europe. Cuban sugar imports could not affect this unless they were so great as to cut off all importations from elsewhere. The Cuban crop is not large enough to do that.

Because of the bounties paid by European governments on exported sugar, the price of exported sugar is so low that Cuban planters can not pay the present duty required by the United States. They are on the verge of bankruptcy. To save them from this, we mush admit their sugar at a reduced duty—in return for which Cuba will reduce duties on flour, foodstuffs, machinery, etc., thus promoting our trade. Unless we make such an arrangement, the establishment of a self-supporting government in Cuba will be impossible.

The Brussels sugar conference agrees that all bounties shall cease in the fall of 1903, some eighteen months hence. It is not certain yet that the European governments represented in that conference will adopt its plan. There is strong opposition in Germany, and the outcome is doubtful. Should it be done, it would help the Cubans; but they need help now, and can not wait a year and a half. Congress has a plain duty before it, and it should not evade it.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

That was a desperate attempt in the national House of Representatives to put rural free delivery under the contract system; but it failed, as it should. There was no good reason advanced why a contractor should come between the government and the carriers, and make a profit out of both. The heated debate on the proposition has served an useful purpose. It has thoroughly impressed the public with the evils that would come from turning rural free delivery over to star route contractors, and has settled the matter that it shall remain a component part of the country's postal system.

The carriers will remain under the protection of the civil service law, and will not depend for employment on the wills of an individual contractors, and the pull of political mercenaries. This is a most satisfactory outcome. More than this, the discussion brought out prominently the remarkable success of the rural free delivery system, and the advantages which the people derive from it. In eight years the annual appropriation for this service has increased from $10,000 to $3,750,000, and the demand goes up from every section of the country for further extension of the service.

The magnitude of the silk industry of the United States is a surprise to the average citizen not directly connected therewith. The census report upon it, just published, shows in 1900 the total value of its products were $107,256,258. This is a gain of 22 per cent within the decade. There are 843 establishments in the country, as compared with 472 ten years before. The aggregate capital represented is $81,000,000, employing over 65,000 persons, whose annual wages were nearly 21 million dollars. The cost of materials used was 62 millions, of which about two-thirds represents the cost of raw silk.

SENATOR HANNA SAYS "NO."

There seems to be no apparent reason why the people of the United States shall not accept Senator Hanna's repeated assertions that he is not an aspirant for the Presidential nomination in 1904. Whenever the newspaper boys at the capital run short of gossip, they are pretty sure to bring out some statement regarding Mr. Hanna and the chief magistracy. There are, too, many Republicans who recognize the Senator's strong common sense, his magnificent executive ability, and his general capability for the exacting duties of the position, and who would be glad to see him in the field two years hence.

But all this is without Mr. Hanna's consent, and, in fact, is contrary to his wishes. The Washington Times, a day or two ago, contained his portrait, with a very appreciative article, in which there was a strong suggestion of his availability as Presidential timber. This led to his giving an interview to the newspaper men, in which he frankly said:

> I am not a candidate, and have no intention of becoming a candidate. Moreover, I am not thinking of the matter in any way. Scarcely a day passes that my mail does not contain some reference to my becoming a candidate for the Presidential nomination two years hence. My answer to such suggestions is always the same. It is really embarrassing to me to have people talk in this way—embarrassing in more ways than one, but chiefly that it may lead some people to impugn my motive in laboring to prevent contests between labor and capital.

There is no reason why Mr. Hanna's statements shall not be taken as absolutely sincere. He never was a man who said one thing and meant another. It is a fact known very well to his intimate friends that he never had any Presidential aspirations. Furthermore, he knows the tremendous strain which the office imposes upon its incumbent, and is not desirous of risking his health and life. He is thoroughly in earnest in his effort to arrive at some method of settling labor disputes without strikes; and, should he succeed, he will regard it as a prouder triumph than to have filled the chief magistracy.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

Ireland is in a state of renewed ferment, the result of the activity of the United Irish League. It does not appear to be based so much upon any real distress and discontent among the Irish people, as upon the desire of the Irish Nationalists to seize the opportunity afforded by the Boer war. Mr. Wyndham, the secretary of state for Ireland, insists that it is unnecessary and impolitic to resort to the severe measures of the Crimes act in repressing the disorders now occurring at various points, and that he can meet the emergency with the ordinary laws. He sees that to revive the drastic Crimes act would be to play into the hands of the agitators, who really wish to force the government into extreme measures to further their own designs.

Father O'Donovan, of New York, one member of a select committee appointed to investigate the industrial conditions now prevalent in Ireland, made a statement last week that supports this view of the matter. He declares the industrial situation to be steadily improving under existing conditions. His statement is worth quoting:

> The trouble with the country in the past has been that the Irish farmers themselves did not keep up with the times, and so could not compete with the progressive nations, such as the Danish and Dutch, in the common market of England. This is fast being changed now, and, with the co-operation of the Irish people, quietly and industriously pulling together, the future should be bright. Eight years ago the co-operative movement was started in Ireland, with twenty-seven members in the society, one modern creamery, and one co-operative bank, where the farmers could borrow capital at a reasonable rate of interest—not the 10 to 30 per cent of former times. Now this society numbers sixty thousand members and there are nearly two hundred banks and numerous creameries. As an illustration of the progress made, take the case of eggs. Eight years ago Irish eggs were used in England only on election days. Now they are served daily on hundreds and thousands of English breakfast tables, and Irish butter is actually considered the superior of Danish. The hope of Ireland is in the co-operative movement.

Father O'Donovan shrewdly ignores political questions altogether. The people are more prosperous than formerly, and if they would drop the political agitation which has been the curse of the Green Isle for so long, and devote their energies to bettering their financial and industrial condition, there is no reason their island should not be as prosperous as any other part of the United Kingdom.

SECRETARY MOODY

William Henry Moody, the new secretary of the navy, is now serving his fourth term in the house of representatives. Born in 1853, he graduated from Harvard in 1876, studied law, and won distinction before his election to congress. The Washington Post pays him this discriminating tribute:

"Of Mr. Moody, the new secretary, it would be telling a twice-told tale to say that he is a man in the very prime of physical and mental vigor, a sincere patriot, a conservative statesman, an experienced and thoroughly equipped public man. He has served many years in congress, always with credit; always exerting a potent influence; always recognized as a straightforward, clean-handed, high-minded legislator.

"If Mr. Moody has a weakness, that weakness is also a certificate of strength. He forms his own opinions and he acts upon them without thought of fear or favor. He may be mistaken, here or there, but his errors are his own—not the result of other men's importunities and machinations. What he says is said by Moody. What he does, no one but Moody conceives or executes. There will be no occult or evasive responsibility in his administration. Good or bad, wise or foolish, just or unjust, it will be Moody's administration, and one one will have to guess or burrow in search of its actuating motive."

The New York Sun has twice published a question from a subscriber, but it has elicited no reply from the readers of that paper, except to wonder why its propounder asked it. Here it is: "Will you kindly oblige me by telling me what President it was who was born in Ohio, rendered gallant service in the War of the Rebellion, was a lawyer by profession, became a member of congress and served there for many years, was noted for the urbanity of his manners and his skill at speech making, was assassinated by a hitherto obscure person, showed great fortitude in the manner of his death and was succeeded by his Vice President, a very cultured man from New York city?" Wonder if a Toledo constituency can discover the catch supposed to be in the query?

Whitelaw Reid expects to pay $20,000 for house rent in London for the six weeks he will stay there to see King Edward crowned. Considering that this is a mere pittance compared with the total sum he will expend, most of the country editors are content that he knocked down the job.

THE THOMAS CASE.

Without any real issue upon which to appeal to the people in national politics, the demagogic element in the Democratic party is perpetually harping on the Boer war, and endeavoring to make political capital of the old-time antagonism to England among the less intelligent and less educated portion of the American people. That antagonism is inherited from the time of the Revolution and War of 1812, but should have died out long ago. There is no more reason that prejudice should be stirred up against England than against Germany, or France, or Russia. Our true policy is to be friendly to all, but to play no favorites. Nor is there any ground for the assertions of demagogues of the Lentz type that the State department in any wise favors England more than any other foreign nation.

The latest phase of this foolish effort to make a supposed partisan advantage is the story that the State department refused to grant the Rev. Dr. Thomas and his wife, of Chicago, passports to South Africa, to distribute to war sufferers among the Boers the funds contributed for that purpose by the people of Illinois. These statements are false. The passports were granted. Secretary Hay, in a letter to Representative Hitt, just published, writes: "I said at once the department would issue the passports desired, and that I would also give Mr. Thomas a letter commending him to every one I could influence, and asking their assistance in his errand."

Dr. Thomas did not go in person to Washington to ask for passports, but sent a young man as messenger. The latter, with more zeal than discretion, after obtaining the promise of passports, then asked that the United States request the British government for permission to allow Dr. Thomas and wife to go at will through all British military lines and camps. This Mr. Hay was compelled to refuse. No foreign government would ask it or should do so; we could not with propriety make it even for our diplomatic or military representatives. That Dr. Thomas and his wife will be allowed to go through the British lines where the commander feels that he can permit it with safety, is certain; but the permission must depend upon existing military circumstances in that locality. Dr. Thomas has been a soldier himself, and had he gone to Washington in person he would have known better than to make such a request. He had an over-zealous messenger, that is all.

THE SUPPRESSED VOTE.

The caucus of Republican members of the national House of Representatives has agreed to a plan proposed by Gen. Charles Dick, of Ohio, for a select committee of eleven to investigate Southern disfranchisement. The inquiry is to include the disfranchising clauses of the new constitutions of several states, to obtain full data as to any restriction on the vote of any state, and the reasons therefor. The committee is to report its findings and to recommend remedial legislation.

The constitution of the United States allows the states to say who shall and who shall not be voters. There is but one restriction upon them, which is contained in the Fifteenth amendment. It reads: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied nor abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude." Hence we have the most of the states denying voting rights to the female half of the population; and in the South we have in several states, the "grandfather clause" in the new constitutions, which gives the right of voting only to those who themselves, or whose ancestors were, on a given date, citizens of that or some other state. That date is prior to the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, which made negroes citizens. Hence it operates to exclude all negroes from suffrage.

There is a very important constitutional question involved in this "grandfather clause." Is it, or is it not, in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment? That is, is it a denial of the right to vote because of race? There is but one way of deciding this matter, and that is, to bring a suit in the Supreme court of the United States, which shall test the question. And this should be the first step taken.

The Fourteenth Amendment declares that when the right to vote is denied to any class of citizens by a state, the representation of that state shall be reduced in the proportion the number of such citizens bears to the total number of males 21 years of age in the state. If a state, for any reason, shall limit the suffrage, it should be willing to submit to smaller representation in Congress. There is no injustice in that. Before the civil war, although negroes were not citizens, three-fifths of their total number was added to the total white population. This was one of the compromises of the original constitution, and gave to the slave states a greater representation in Congress than they should have had. The provision of the Fourteenth Amendment as to reducing representation is mandatory upon Congress; it says "shall." That body has been ignoring its constitutional duty hitherto. Let us see if the commission of eleven can rouse it to a sense of its responsibility.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

For that wooden-headed conservatism which opposes an advantageous change from antiquated, cumbrous and outgrown methods to newer, better and simpler ones because it would produce some temporary inconveniences, commend us to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. That body has expressed strong opposition to the bill for the adoption of the metric system, declaring it to be "a measure involving changes that will inconvenience and hinder trade and manufacturing, and requiring an expenditure of time and money that cannot be expressed in figures, sweeping away, as it does, the advantages accruing from the numerous established standards now recognized and universally adopted throughout the country."

So long as our present cumbrous and heterogeneous system is retained, that objection will remain. But we lose the advantage of having standards which agree with those used by the remainder of the civilized world, and more trade is lost each year by adhering to discarded standards than the entire change would cost. The advantages of the metric system are so great that it is a matter of astonishment that a body of engineers could be so old fogy as to take the stand above indicated.

CANADA AND THE CHINESE.

The smuggling of Chinese laborers into this country through Canada gives interest to the movement to also exclude them from the Dominion. A commission was appointed some time since to consider the question. Its report, just submitted, practically recommends the exclusion of Chinese laborers; and, pending the negotiations of a treaty to that effect, demands that each Chinese immigrant shall pay a head tax of $500.

Australia passed a law to exclude the yellow races from the new confederation. The injury to white labor is the same in Canada and Australia as in the United States. The low wages the Chinese demand, their utterly unassimilable qualities, their utterly alien civilization, are equally potent objections to their admission everywhere. But Australia and Canada being parts of the British empire, the imperial government at London has the veto power on such laws. It has already exercised it as to the Australian law, and in the case of the legislation of British Columbia, which enacted a law to exclude Japanese laborers.

The British government is not actuated by any lofty motives of humanitarianism in vetoing such acts. Its cause is purely selfish. The good will of the Pekin government is essential to British designs in China. The government of the latter would doubtless reply by conniving with Russia against England's interests in the Yang tse Kiang valley. With the United States, the case is different. We have no territory in China, no protectorate, no sphere of interest in the Flowery Kingdom. There is no diplomatic reason why we should not protect American labor from the yellow flood that will overflow the country if the Geary law is not re-enacted.

COSTLY LIVING.

There are many Americans whose eyes are turned longingly toward the Philippines. No doubt those islands afford large opportunities for men with some capital to invest. However, it is well to count the cost of living before arranging for the journey. The universal opinion is that in Manila it costs more to live than in any other city of the world. The natives live comfortably on rice, bananas, and other indigenous vegetable products; but he who desires meat and other accustomed viands on his table stands aghast at their prices. Sirloin steak sells at 55 cents per pound; mutton at 40 cents; fresh pork at 55 cents; and lamb at the same figure. Ham is 65 cents a pound, cheese 50 cents, turkey 65 cents, lobsters $2 each, butter $1 a pound, rabbits 60 cents each, and condensed milk 75 cents a pint. House rents are exorbitantly high, and it costs three or four times as much to live in Manila in the ordinary American style as it does in any city of the United States.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Senator Spooner, who is the chairman of a sub-committee of the foreign relations committee, is said to be preparing a report which will recommend immediate action on the reciprocity treaties negotiated two years ago with a number of foreign nations. There is not the smallest doubt that these treaties should be ratified. The Republican party, in its national platforms, is pledged to reciprocity, and it is the duty of the Republican Senators to carry out this pledge.

Nor is there any need of bothering with the bill passed some time ago, requiring the assent of the house of representatives to such treaties. The measure is not worth the paper upon which it is written. The constitution gives to the President, with the advice and consent of the senate, the power to make treaties, and no Congressional enactment can make the consent of the house necessary to any convention with a foreign nation.

The latest reports of the savings banks of the United States show that their aggregate deposits amount to $2,601,189,291. By far the largest part of this represents the savings of the workingmen. Furthermore, the average savings of each depositor amount to $408.30. That is proof incontrovertible of general prosperity.

The United States commissioner of labor figures that strikes cost this country $20,000,000 annually. Is it not time that some less costly method of settling differences were adopted?

Mr. Bryan's trip East is accompanied with greater political disasters than usual. Wherever he bobs up he is turned down.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Nicaragua Route.

A favorable report has been ordered by the Senate committee on Isthmian canals on the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of a canal by the Nicaragua route. This action was taken on March 12 by a vote of seven to four, and was reached as the result of a brief report by Senator Morgan giving the substance of a conference with Secretary Hay regarding the status of diplomatic negotiations with the Central American republics touching the canal. From the Senator's report it appears that there are no negotiations in progress between the United States and Colombia as to the Panama route, but that, on the other hand, representatives of the United States have been in conference with those of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and have agreed upon practically all the points to be covered. A disposition has, it seems, been manifested by the two countries mentioned to make all possible concessions to the United States in aid of the construction of a canal, among them being that of a perpetual right of way. The Hepburn bill stands in a preferred position, having a heavy vote behind it in the House and the support of the canal committee in the Senate. In all likelihood we are nearer the enactment of canal legislation at present than we have ever been before.

Proceedings in Cangress.

Congress continues to grind away at its legislative grist, though its activity last week has been mainly in committee. The subjects under consideration have been of a miscellaneous character. The House passed the bill to classify the rural free delivery service, but in a form continuing the salary system and increasing the maximum salary. The Senate passed a bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coins, and the substitution therefor of American silver coins. The House Committee on territories decided to report in favor of a bill giving the Indian Territory a territorial government. The House committee on judiciary directed a favorable report upon a bill defining conspiracies so as to limit the issuance of injunctions in labor controversies. The Senate committee on immigration has agreed to report favorably the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill, and the House committee on foreign affairs has voted against the Sherman bill continuing in force the existing legislation. The House committee on coinage, weights and measures has ordered a favorable report on the bill making the metric system the legal standard of weights and measures in the United States. The share of the attention of the Senate the ship subsidy bill occupied the chief part of the week, while the House devoted much of its time to progressing the postoffice appropriation bill. Already the legislators are thinking about the probable time of adjournment, a date early in June being suggested.

Bond Purchases.

It was intimated, soon after Mr. Shaw took possession of the Treasury portfolio, that he was considering the propriety of withdrawing the standing offer which former Secretary Gage made some months ago to purchase bonds with the Treasury surplus. The fact that the tenders of bonds were so small as to make the bond purchases of little avail either in keeping down the Treasury's accumulation of cash or helping the money market was given as the cause for this action. On March 14 a formal announcement was made that the bond purchases would cease, the immediate effect being that $2,500,000 of bonds were at once turned in. The buying of bonds by the Treasury, while it can be defended on various grounds beside the assistance afforded to the money market, has been open to some criticism because it led to sales of the bonds which national banks had deposited as security for their circulation and reduced the outstanding national bank notes, the artificial enhancement in the value of government bonds making it more profitable for the banks to sell their bonds than to retain their circulation.

Cabinet Changes.

When President Roosevelt succeeded to the Chief Magistracy it was announced that he had requested the members of the cabinet to retain their portfolios until the conclusion of the presidential term. This was properly regarded by the country as an assurance that there would be no sudden or radical change in the circle of the President's official advisers. A change has none the less been in progress in the interval between that time and this. The first actual break occurred in the retirement of Postmaster-General Smith in December last. This was followed in a very short time by the resignation of Secretary Gage from the Treasury Department, and this week the announcement has been made of the coming retirement of Secretary Long from the Navy Department. Mr. Long has stood in an unusual relation to the President, who served under him as Assistant Secretary in the early part of his administration. Mr. Long will be succeeded as Naval Secretary by Representative William H. Moody, of Massachusetts. This retirement of Secretary Long will probably not be the last of the cabinet changes.

New Banking Bill.

An agreement appears to have been reached by the majority members of the committee on banking and currency upon a comprehensive measure of amendment to the existing national banking law. Under this measure national banks are expected to assume the redemption of a certain proportion of United States notes, and in this way to relieve the government of the burden of protecting the gold reserve. National banks are to be permitted to issue, under proper safeguards and during a term of seven years, asset currency proportioned to their capital, and they are also to be allowed to have places of business in any part of the United States colonies and foreign countries. They are required to pay interest at the rate of 1 per cent. on all deposits of public money. Issues of silver certificates are to be limited to denominations of five dollars or less; the coinage of subsidiary silver is to be increased, and provision is to be made for the exchange of gold for silver. One marked departure on the administrative side is the substitution of a board of control for the comptroller of the currency as regards the supervision of the national banking system. The bill introduces so many changes in the existing law that it seems to invite extended discussion, though some of its provisions seem likely to command ready assent.

The Boston Strike.

A remarkable situation existed in Boston last week. As the result of a railroad company's action in permitting or requiring its freight handlers to assist in loading or unloading the trucks of a trucking company employing non-union teamsters, a strike was begun on March 10, which involved before it was ended nearly 20,000 men, principally teamsters and railroad freight handlers and longshoremen, who stopped work in sympathy with the employes of the railroad company. There ensued a practical tie-up of rail and vessel traffic. The freight houses of the railroads were blocked with goods, and the docks were choked with merchandise, some of it of a perishable character, which could not be moved for lack of transportation facilities. The existence of large reserve stocks prevented a food scarcity, but the lack of fuel, caused by the strike, was serious, and the wholesale wool, cotton and dry goods trade was at a standstill. Many of the strikers returned to work on March 15 as the result of earnest efforts on the part of representatives of the great mercantile bodies of the city and the state and city executives in conference with leaders of organized labor the night before. There are still about 10,000 men out. In its acute phase the strike lasted long enough to show the possibilities of a sudden stoppage of the business of transportation in a large city, and to suggest that legislation touching corporations affected with a public interest, like railroads and other agencies of transportation, will not be complete without the enactment of provisions to prevent any sudden cessation of work on the part of their employes.

Cecil Rhodes.

As this is written, Cecil Rhodes is very ill, and in great danger of death. This is a serious feature in the situation of the world, not so much because of the personal loss which any country would experience at his death, as of the immense shock which such an event would deliver to the securities market of Great Britain and indirectly to those of the world in general. Undoubtedly a big man, even in many respects a great man, Cecil Rhodes has surely not been a great asset on the accounts of the Dutch settlers in South Africa. Indeed, it is doubtful if his services even to the cause of his own country in this region have been as great as they are generally believed to have been. The man who had much to do with the starting of the Jameson raid and who by his stupid under-estimation of the fighting powers of the Boer republics made the present South African war possible has surely done the British cause at the cape harm as well as good. To the markets of Great Britain, however, his death would undoubtedly prove a great shock. His importance in the financial would is indisputable.

LARGEST GRAPEVINE ON EARTH

The largest grape vine in the world is growing in a secluded part of the Carpinteria valley, Santa Barbara county, California. Its trunk measures eight feet three inches in circumference, and some of its branches three feet in circumference. Its branches cover nearly a half acre, and require a frame having sixty stout posts to support it. It is kept cut back every year, or it would cover a much larger area.

The owner is Mr. Jacob Wilson, who purchased it in 1877 from the Spanish woman who first started it from an insignificant slip. The vine is strong and sturdy. Seven years ago it was found to yield more than ten tons of grapes, and this weight represented only those grapes which were marketed; the very large number which were given away to sightseers and to neighbors were taken no account of. This weight surprised the owner, who had never before kept an accurate account of the quantity of grapes sold.

The vine resembles an oak at first sight, for its immense trunk gives the casual observer no suggestion of a vine. Upon closer inspection, however, the great trunk is found to be made up of three or four smaller trunks twisted and knotted together into one great mass, but all springing from the same root.

The vine was planted in 1842, sixty years ago, by Joaquina Ayala, a Spanish woman, who owned the land at that time. Finally its shelter grew so broad that it became the largest enclosure in the vicinity, and the first election of the county under American rule was held under its ample branches.

Since then it has been used as an election booth on various occasions, and is still used as a neighborhood gathering place for all sorts of festive and formal occasions. Some idea of its size may be gained by the fact that it will shelter 800 people with comfort to all.—New York Herald.

Royal Visitors to America.

Visits of royalties to the United States will doubtless receive an impetus from the trip of Prince Henry of Prussia. Already there is gossip afloat of the intention of the empress dowager of Italy taking passage for our shores, and it has been intimated—although the wish is doubtless father to the thought—that Emperor William of Germany and King Leopold of Belgium contemplate a tour of the new world in the near future.

But it is no novelty for Americans to entertain members of the royal families. With the exception of King Kalakaua of Hawaii no reigning monarch has set foot upon our soil, but many close relatives of the crowned heads have been here and have seen for themselves the vast extent and resources of the United States. Perhaps the most notable of these visitors was Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, of Great Britain, who made an extensive tour of the states in the '50's and was lavishly entertained in all the chief cities, Chicago among the number. His was the first formal visit of a scion of a royal house, as it was the most important. Several of the French princes had previously been here and some of the Bonapartes had settled in the east, where their descendants still remain and have become distinguished citizens of the nation. Several of the Orleanists had likewise resided here temporarily during the period of their exile from their native land, while Louis Napoleon, just before his election as president of France, spent several years in our seaboard cities, where he earned a precarious livelihood at menial labor.

At the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales the American people were just as democratic as they are now and in some respects more democratic, yet they gave a welcome to England's prince, as the representative of a great nation with which we were on terms of peace, which has always remained one of the pleasant episodes of his life.

The time at which the present British king visited the United States was a period of great excitement. A Presidential canvass was under way at the time which was the most momentous in its consequences of any that the country ever saw. The great party which had been dominant in national affairs most of the time since Jefferson entered the Presidency sixty years earlier was then divided into two sections and a party which had taken part in only one Presidential canvass previously was destined to be victorious and to begin a career of power almost as long and quite as remarkable in other respects as that of the organization which it was about to displace. The election which was to mark the beginning of the transition was only two weeks away when Albert Edward steamed out of Portland for England. At the time when President Buchanan wrote the words already quoted the election had taken place, the party to which he belonged was soon to retire from power. The ordinance was about to be passed which declared that "the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other states under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved," and approaching civil war was casting its shadow over the country.

England's friendship for the United States was a matter of immeasurably greater moment in 1861 than it was in 1898, at the opening of the Spanish war. It is know that the welcome which had been extended to Albert Edward in the United States had been particularly pleasing to Queen Victoria and the prince consort, both of whom were steadfast friends of the national government in the war, although the latter died in the latter part of 1861 before the war had been under way three-quarters of a year. The queen's friendship for the United States had much influence in defeating the plottings of some of her aristocratic subjects and in curbing Premier Palmerston's desire to join with Louis Napoleon in intervention here.

For many reasons most of the great nations of Europe would have welcomed a disruption of the union in 1861. The United States, with its hands-off-the-independent-nations-of-the-American continent warning by Monroe in 1823, had barred the way against the plottings of the holy alliance (Russia, Prussia, Austria and France) to subvert Mexico and the other nations which had just broken away from Spain. The United States had annexed Texas in 1845, thus greatly enlarging its area. It made another large accession to its territory in 1846 by constraining England to give up her claims to that part of the "Oregon country" south of the forty-ninth parallel—the part which now constitutes the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and part of the states of Montana and Wyoming. By the war of 1846-48 against Mexico, which the dispute about Texas' western boundary caused, the United States gained by conquest and purchase the present states of California, Nevada and Utah, the territory of Arizona, part of the states of Wyoming and Colorado and part of New Mexico.

This accession of territory aroused Europe's jealousy and the sympathy shown for the revolution which made France a republic and for the insurrectionary movements in Ireland, Italy, Austria, Prussia and other localities in 1848-49 incited Europe's fear and hatred. Webster's Hulsemann letter aroused resentment in Europe. President Taylor in the summer of 1849 secretly sent a special messenger, A. Dudley Mann, to Hungary to report as to whether Kossuth and his fellow rebels had established a de facto government which the United States could consistently recognize, but before the agent got on the ground Austria, by the aid of Russia, which marched a big army into Hungary, had overthrow the patriots in that country. When, in 1850, the particulars of that mission were given to the world in Taylor's special message to congress Hulsemann, Austria's charge d'affaires at Washington, at the instigation of the Vienna government, made an angry remonstrance, which Webster, in December, 1850, as the secretary of state of President Fillmore, who went into office at Taylor's death, was called upon to answer. The way that Webster answered Hulsemann gave great offense to all monarchial governments, but it at the same time aroused immense enthusiasm throughout the United States.

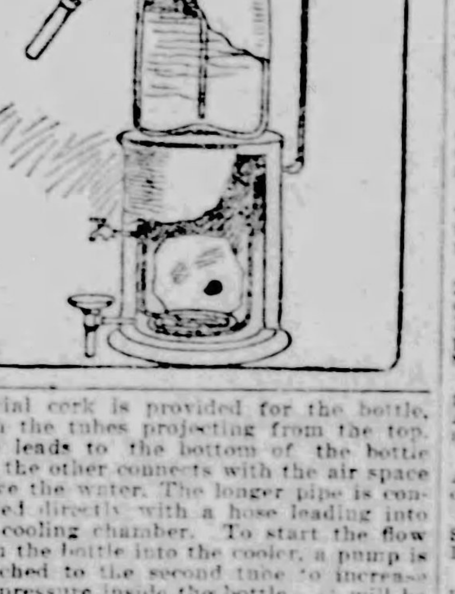
The hospitality of the governing classes of Europe toward the United States had relaxed somewhat by 1860, at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit, but it was revived in some of them when the civil war began, which gave them hopes that the country would be disrupted. It was of the highest importance that the United States in that crisis should retain at least the passive friendship of the British government. The United States had the sympathy of the masses of the British people (who, however, lacked the political power then which they have at the present day), as it had of the bulk of the population of all the other nations. It had the vigorous and powerful support of John Bright, William E. Forster and some other statesmen. Queen Victoria, too, and Prince Albert were on the side of the United States.

The seizure, however, on Nov. 8, 1861, of Mason and Slidell, the confederate's commissioners to England and France, respectively, on the British mail steamer Trent by the United States man of war San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, in the Bahama channel gave Palmerston a chance to show his dislike and brought the two countries to the verge of war. As the United States, in this case, in exercising the privilege of search was guilty of the offense which it resented in the early part of the century when practiced by England, and which had been one of the reasons for the war of 1812, Secretary Seward gave the prisoners up soon afterward and the incident closed.

The next royal visitor to the United States after the Prince of Wales was the Grand Duke Alexis, who, escorted by a fleet of Russian war vessels, arrived at New York on Nov. 21, 1871.

COOL AND PURE WATER.

This invention relates to improvements in apparatus for furnishing pure water for drinking purposes, and more especially to devices by which bottled, distilled or filtered waters may be cooled before being drawn for use. In cities where the water furnished to consumers is not as palatable as it might be, it is customary to purchase large bottles of special brands of water for drinking purposes, and our illustration shows the cooling apparatus arranged in connection with one of these bottles as a source of supply. A



special cork is provided for the bottle, with the tubes projecting from the top. One leads to the bottom of the bottle and the other connects with the air space above the water. The longer pipe is connected directly with a hose leading into the cooling chamber. To start the flow from the bottle into the cooler, a pump is attached to the second tube to increase the pressure inside the bottle. It will be noticed that the water flowing into the cooling chamber has no direct contact with the ice, but passes through coiled pipes arranged beneath the ice and surrounded by the water that melts from the ice. This subjects the water in the pipes to the action of the cooling agent without mixing the two. As soon as the valve is opened, the air pressure in the bottle drives the water into the cooling pipes, and when the flow is once started the weight of the water below continues to draw the fluid from the bottle above as fast as the pipe beneath is emptied.

Perfumes as Disinfectants.

The essential oil which forms the basis of all perfumes is a powerful antiseptic, and possesses disinfecting properties equal to those of carbolic acid. For this reason a scented handkerchief may not only please the sense of smell, but prove a guard against infection, and it is suggested that this fact may tend to reconcile those who do not like perfumes to their free use by those who do like them. —London Lancet.

Current Events.

Steamer Providence, plying between Vicksburg and Lake Palmyra, Miss., capsized by a squall at Lone Landing, Miss., and twenty-one of its passengers and crew drowned. Only nine persons saved.

Senate committee agrees to favorable report on Chinese exclusion bill.

Colonel R. C. Clowry, of Chicago, is elected president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, succeeding Thomas T. Eckert.

Overland limited trains are to be provided with telephone service while standing in depots at Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco.

Executive committee of the board of trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor decides to hold the international convention at Denver, in July, 1903.

Beaumont, Texas, gang of negro women and white men believed to be responsible for the murder of twenty or more men reported missing there.

C. D. Thompson, of Port Huron, Mich., formerly supreme finance keeper of the Maccabees, arrested for embezzling $57,600.

Inspector General Breckinridge will fight congressional bill to abolish department of which he is chief.

Captain Carter's stock in the Baltimore and Ohio road ordered turned over to his receiver.

Senate committee on Isthmian canals decided to report in favor of the Hepburn bill, which provides for a canal through Nicaragua.

Friends of Senator Hanna say he will not seek Republican nomination for President in 1904, but will help Roosevelt.

Iowa Senate passed bill requiring railroads to post bulletins giving time of arrival and departure of trains.

Heinrich Herrie arrested in Cincinnati for obtaining $25,000 by forgery in Bavaria.

Safe breakers got $8,000 at Townville, Pa., and $5,000 at Newcastle, Ky.

Strike of 40,000 Illinois miners threatened by failure of United Mine Workers to adopt scale agreed upon by Joint Scale committee.

Directors of the Pennsylvania road authorized $50,000,000 bond issue for building tunnels under Hudson and East Rivers.

Interstate commerce commission ordered Western roads to stop cutting rates on packing-house products.

Production of Bessemer steel last year was 8,713,302 tons, the greatest in the history of the country.

Kubelik announced that he has received $100,000 so far for his American concerts.

Six men terrorize the town of Minooka, Ill., robbed a bank of $3,000, and escaped on a hand car.

Government bought of Indians eleven townships west of Red Lake, Minn., for $1,000,000.

Louisville health officer prohibited manufacture or sale of Limburger cheese in that city.

Charges against Powell Clayton, ambassador to Mexico, charging him with neglecting claim of an American for illegal imprisonment in Mexico.

Senator-elect Gorman declined offer of chairmanship of the Democratic Congressional committee. Likely to be candidate for President in 1904.

General Samuel B. M. Young is relieved from command of department of California and ordered to Washington to assume presidency of army war college.

Lower house of Iowa general assembly adopts report indefinitely postponing resolution for submission of woman suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington's gift of $250,000 to the Harvard Medical school more than makes up the fund upon which the gift of $1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller was contingent.

John W. Gates is sued at New York by John H. Parks for share in millions said to have been made by pool in forming steel combine.

Senate, without division, ratifies The Hague convention relative to the conduct of war. Treaty now bears the approval of twenty-five countries and is calculated to make war more humane.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, a Democrat, says he agrees with District Attorney Jerome of New York that city saloons should be open Sundays.

Senator Penrose proposed to amend the constitution to permit election of additional United States Senators.

Candidate for alderman at Kansas City will campaign with the help of a vaudeville show.

Negotiations for the transfer of the White Star line to the Morgan-Griscom interests stopped by the British government, which is unwilling to have the ships sold in the present condition of international affairs.

Young woman who is to christen the cruiser Denver refused request of W. C. T. U. to use mineral water instead of wine.

Russia apologized for the attack of its soldiers on American sailors at Niuchwang. Secret report of commander of the Vicksburg indicates the clash was a serious affair.

Congressman Hitt, again attacked concerning Dr. Thomas' passport to visit Boers, read letter showing government had offered to do all in its power to help him.

French artist, Chartran, completed portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter and they were shown at a tea at the French ambassador's at Washington.

House committee on territories decides upon an "omnibus" bill providing statehood for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

National Railroad of Mexico incorporated in Utah with a capital of $65,000,000. Mr. Harriman believed to be back of the company, which plans to rival the Mexican Central.

Massachusetts business injured by labor troubles. Conditions elsewhere are satisfactory, with record breaking demand for steel products.

Passengers on the Nickel Plate westbound train have narrow escape at Knox, Ind., from collision and fire which destroy train and seriously injure six trainmen.

The old Lincoln farm in the heart of Lincoln City, Spencer county, Ind., is to be sold for taxes. Mother of Abraham Lincoln is buried on the property.

FOREIGN.

Sultan warned by the Czar to suppress bandits in Turkey.

Foreign ministers at Pekin decided Shanghai bankers must accept February installment of Chinese indemnity.

Marshal Su, commanding Chinese troops, defeats Kwang Si rebels and expects to suppress uprising in a month.

King Edward's proposed visit to Ireland indefinitely postponed on the advice of Earl Cadogan because of the unsettled conditions in the island.

Sir Thomas Lipton said to be betrothed to Elsie Fay, a London music hall singer.

Private cables received at London declared Cecil Rhodes hopelessly ill at Cape Town, and that his death is only a question of a short time.

King Edward abandoned the proposed visit to the Riviera and Paris. Irish Nationalists blame ministry for his decision not to visit Ireland.

Kyankari, a town in Asia Minor, with 20,000 inhabitants, is said to have been obliterated by an earthquake March 12. In Tchengeri, an adjoining town, four persons were killed and 100 injured March 8th.

Report of Herbert Booth's withdrawal from command of Salvation Army in Australia is confirmed. Ill health given as the cause.

Field Marshal Wolseley left for South Africa and the object of his trip is causing comment in London.

French warship may be sent to United States to represent navy at unveiling of Rochambeau monument.

Mrs. Conger gave a tiffin in Pekin for nine Chinese princesses, some of whom had never seen a foreigner.

Admiral Beresford urged mobilization of the British navy to weed out useless warships.

American paid $2,300 for skin of a silver fox at a London sale.

Admiral Beresford of the British navy, warns the empire that initial naval reverses, such as have been suffered by the army, would be disastrous, and suggests plans for strengthening war fleet.

German foreign office denies rumor that Ambassador von Holleben is to be withdrawn from Washington.

Steamer Aberdeen, which went in search of the missing liner Huronian, returned to Halifax, reporting no news of the vessel.

The Last Outing.

"I understand poor old Tankley is done for. Some of his cronies told me last week they didn't expect he'd ever be out again."

"He was on the street yesterday for about an hour."

"You don't say?"

"Yes. It took him that long to go from the house to the cemetery."—Philadelphia Press.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE

Send Name and Address To-day---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous For Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND VIGOR FOR MEN.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 815 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

VENEZUELA.

The Insurgents Making Things Lively Down There.

New York, March 17.—About 600 Venezuelan revolutionists, under the command of Gen. Domingo Monagas, have taken Guanata, and are now threatening Barcelona, according to the latest advices, says a dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, to the Herald.

The Venezuelan insurgent steamship Liberatodar has landed Generals Nicolas Rolando and Jose Penaloza near Carupano. They have joined 1,000 revolutionists near Cumana.

Gen. Landaete, a Venezuelan government officer, has abandoned Carupano, and has fled toward Caracas. It is expected that General Ducharme's force will intercept Gen. Landaete's troops.

Revolutionists, under the command of Gen. Coroba are moving on Cumavo.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, March 17.—The Venezuelan insurgents commanded by General Monagas captured the Port of Guanta, March 13. Six custom house officers were wounded. A Dutch steamer arrived off Guanta shortly after the insurgents had taken possession of that place and transferred to the revolutionists several bags of mail matter, the steamer's officers thinking they were dealing with the legal authorities.

Government troops, commanded by General Velutini, recaptured Guanta yesterday.

The insurgents have taken possession of Carinco, and are marching on Cumana. The insurgents also continue to threaten Carupano, which place, it is said, they will most likely capture shortly.

The revolutionary steamer Bolivar landed a force of insurgents March 13 on the shore near Puenta Piedras, north of the island of Margarita, and, March 15, the steamer landed war munitions and insurgent forces near Cumarebo, opposite the island of Curacoa, to reinforce the revolutionary troops under General Riera, who was preparing to attack Coro.

The Venezuelan insurgents are very active at present, and the situation appears to be grave for the government of Venezuela.

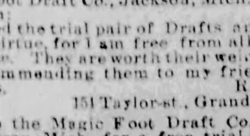
Princess Victoria's Birthday.

London, March 17.—Princess Victoria Patricia, of Connaught, celebrated her sixteenth birthday to-day, having been born on St. Patrick's day, 1886. Her royal highness received a legion of birthday gifts.

RHEUMATISM CURED Without Medicine

External Remedy so successful that the makers send it ON APPROVAL to anybody.

Magic Foot Drafts, the new remedy for rheumatism which has created such a furor throughout Michigan by curing all kinds of rheumatism, no matter how severe or chronic, are now being sent all over the world on approval without a cent in advance. The sufferer is put upon honor to pay one dollar for the drafts, if satisfied with the relief they give, otherwise no money is asked. This plan is a novel one and would result in enormous loss if the drafts did not afford immediate and permanent relief. The remarkable success of the plan proves not only this, but also is a glowing tribute to the honesty of the American people.



The drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the circulatory and nervous systems are most susceptible at this point, but they relieve rheumatism in any part of the body.

Magic Foot Draft Co., Jackson, Mich.:
Gentlemen:
I received the trial pair of Drafts and will not forget their virtue, for I am free from all my suffering by their use. They are worth their weight in gold and I am recommending them to my friends. Respectfully yours,
R. H. DEVAN,
151 Taylor-st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Write to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Q 20, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a free trial pair of Drafts and their new booklet "To One With Rheumatism."

ALTGELD DEAD.

Ex-Governor of Illinois Succumbed to Apoplexy.

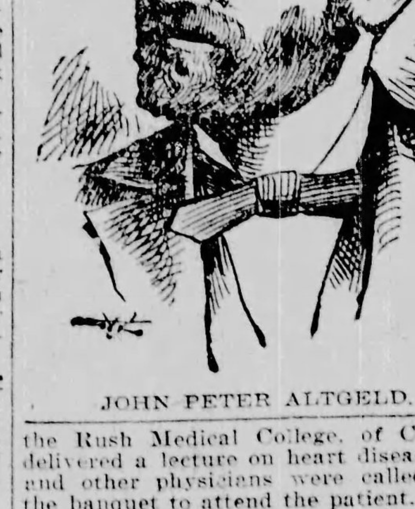
Joliet, Ill., March 12.—Former Governor John P. Altgeld died in room 58, Hotel Munroe, this morning, at 7:09 o'clock. He had been unconscious since midnight.

Mr. Altgeld was the principal speaker at a pro-Boer mass meeting last night in the Joliet Theatre. Just at the close of his speech, a sudden dizziness seized him and he was assisted from the stage. The meeting proceeded, the audience not realizing what had happened. Mr. Altgeld was taken to the door of the theatre where several vomiting spells seized him. This continued for nearly an hour and was so pronounced he could not be removed to the hotel.

Physicians were hastily summoned and Mr. Altgeld was carried to the hotel across the street. He regained consciousness and urged the newspaper men to keep the affair quiet for fear of alarming his wife. Shortly before midnight he became unconscious. He remained in this condition until death.

At 3:41 this morning, it was thought he had died, but he revived and from that time until shortly before the end showed wonderful vitality, although he made no move.

The medical men here had a banquet last night at which Dr. J. B. Herrick, of



JOHN PETER ALTGELD.

the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, delivered a lecture on heart disease. He and other physicians were called from the banquet to attend the patient. They remained with him the remainder of the night. When the end came they worked his arms vigorously to revive respiration, but all to no purpose. The cause of death is given as cerebral hemorrhages, there having been an apoplectic seizure.

Ever since the failure of the Globe Savings Bank in 1896, in which he was involved, Mr. Altgeld has not been a well man, and for some months after the Spalding crash it was feared that his life was only a question of a short time. Even when serving his last year as governor his health was none too good.

When it was learned that he was a victim of locomotor ataxia his friends gave him up. But he rallied although he was never again his old vigorous self. Lately, however, the disease marked him strongly, and, quite recently, his appearance caused grave forebodings and anxiety, though his mind was just as clear and active as of old.

TO DEFEND SAN JUAN.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 17.—A board of army officers met here to-day to consider the matter of areas needed for garrison and other purposes at each point selected in the project for the defense of the harbor of San Juan. The plan provides for the construction of seacoast batteries equipped with guns of the latest and most improved pattern. The board consists of Lieut. Col. John M. K. Davis, of the Artillery Corps; Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, of the Corps of Engineers, and Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, quartermaster.

Big Irrigation Ditch in Washington.

Seattle, Wash., March 14.—The work of extending the main canal of the Washington Irrigation company to the town of Prosser, a distance of fourteen miles, has begun. The addition to the big ditch will bring under cultivation 20,000 acres of the best fruit lands in the state.

THE THOMAS CASE

Secretary Hay's Letter Settles a Vicious Falsehood.

Washington, March 15.—The letter of Secretary of State Hay to Representative Hitt regarding the application made to the state department in behalf of Dr. Hiram Thomas and wife for a request to the British authorities for passports to enter the Boer lines in South Africa for the purpose of distributing relief funds is as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, March 12, 1902.—Sir: Referring to the resolution recently introduced in the house, I beg to make the following statement of facts: A few days ago a young gentleman called and asked whether this department would issue passports to the Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, who were intending to go to South Africa for the purpose of distributing funds which had been collected in Illinois for the benefit of the sufferers by the war. I said at once the department would issue the passports desired and that I would also give Mr. Thomas a letter commending him to every one whom I could influence and asking their assistance in his errand. Inquiry was then made whether this government would ask of the British government permission for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas to go at will through the British lines and camps, a suggestion which I thought impracticable.

"This department is ready at any time to consult with a representative of Gov. Yates as to the best means of getting into the proper hands sums contributed by charitable people in Illinois for the relief of the sufferers by the war in South Africa.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN HAY."

Washington, March 17.—Secretary Hay will not make further response to the House resolution inquiring into the facts connected with the application of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas for passports to reach the Boer camps. All the facts in the case were sent out in the secretary's letter, written in anticipation of the passage of the resolution of inquiry and read by Mr. Hitt to the committee on foreign affairs. The secretary is communicating with Governor Yates, of Illinois, who initiated the movement to send the Thomases to South Africa, to learn exactly what is wanted by the contributors of the fund. It has been reported that the total of this fund is but $6,000, a sum scarcely large enough to cover the expenses of sending these two persons to South Africa and maintaining them there, and if the only purpose is to help the Boer women and children in the camps the state department is willing to further it by sending the money through the United States consular offices in South Africa, and thus reducing the expense of distribution to nothing. But if the contributors to the fund prefer to employ their own agents they will be provided with passports, as would any other American citizen, and it is understood that they also will be extended the same facilities as the German agents for entering the Boer camps, of course under surveillance of British army officers.

If you are only getting 3 per cent or 4 per cent per year on your savings, write at once to The Development Co., St. Louis, Mo., for their booklet and full information of their great investment plan. Many of the customers of The Development Co. have already made 300 per cent to 400 per cent on their investments with the Company in a single year. ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RISK. You can withdraw your money at any time, the same as though deposited in a bank. This company is composed of some of the most prominent business men in St. Louis, and is entirely responsible. Their capital is one hundred thousand dollars with a surplus of sixty thousand dollars, incorporated under the laws of Missouri. No matter how small the amount, it will quickly grow larger. This Company makes a specialty of small investment accounts, and has the safest and most profitable means of earning large interest for its investors that has ever been devised. Please mention The Blade when writing.

CECIL RHODES DYING.

Cape Town, March 15.—Noon—Cecil Rhodes, at this hour, is in a very critical condition.

Mr. Rhodes passed a very bad night. His condition at times was highly critical and the attending physicians had frequent recourse to oxygen. The patient's continued loss of strength causes great anxiety. The physicians are in constant cable communication with the London heart specialist who attended Mr. Rhodes last year.

Cecil Rhodes Grows Weaker.

Cape Town, March 17.—The heart symptoms of Cecil Rhodes are worse today, and he is weaker.

MRS. SOFFEL INDICTED.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 14.—Indictments in three cases against Mrs. Catherine Soffel, wife of Ex-Warden Peter K. Soffel, growing out of the escape of the Biddle brothers from jail on January 30, were considered by the grand jury and true bills returned. Should Mrs. Soffel be convicted on the three charges the maximum aggregate sentence that could be pronounced upon her would be sixteen years in prison and a fine of $2,500. The first charge is for aiding criminals to escape. The other charges are separate indictments for felonious assault and battery upon Charles Reynolds and James G. McGarey, jail guards. Reynolds was shot by one of the Biddles, and McGarey was thrown over, or jumped over the railing from the cell tier and seriously hurt, on the night of the escape. It will probably be a month before Mrs. Soffel is brought to trial.

RIVAL FUR COMPANY.

Montreal, Que., March 13.—The Hudson Bay Company, whose sway over thousands upon thousands of miles of prairie and forest in the Canadian Northwest for years has been undisputed, will meet with competition shortly, which promises to remind it of the days when the Great West Company fought it tooth and nail for supremacy in the fur trade. According to an apparently well-founded report a rival company, backed by English and Canadian capital, is arranging to send vessels down Hudson and James bays, and establish many trading posts along the east plain and on the west coast, which is the stronghold of the Hudson Bay Company. Such a move would undoubtedly precipitate a life-and-death fight between the rival interests.

Advance in Wages.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 12.—The Allis-Chalmers Company, one of the largest producers of machinery in the United States, has posted a notice in their shops that an advance of 5 per cent will be given to all the men in its employ and half a day off every Saturday. The advance to take effect April 1.

Edwin Reynolds said that this would apply not only to the 2,500 men employed here, but to all the men in the company's employ, about 6,000, in the shops at Chicago, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Pa.

The raise and the reduction of working hours is about what the strikers in Chicago demanded and may have considerable influence in settling that difficulty.

Frank P. Sargent is expected to accept offer of position of commissioner general of immigration to succeed T. V. Powderly.

BOER WAR.

How the Night Attack Was Made on Railroad.

Brussels, March 17.—It is said here that Mr. Kruger has sent a messenger to South Africa with dispatches to General Schalk-Berger. Members of the entourage of Mr. Kruger assert that the Boers now possess seventeen guns.

London, March 17.—Further evidence of the ability of the Boers to penetrate the block house lines is contained in a dispatch from Heilbron, Orange River Colony, which describes how Commandant Mentz, the night of March 10, crossed the Heilbron-Wolvehoek Railroad line, at Gottenberg. One Boer advanced, firing his rifle. Two pickets between the block houses returned this fire and killed the Boer and his horse. The Boers then cut the wire fence and drove in a mob of loose horses, who knocked down 200 yards of the fence. Commandant Mentz then dashed there were over 300 Boers and the pickets were powerless to stop the overwhelming rush.

Lord Kitchener's graphic dispatch showing that the fighting, when Methuen was captured, lasted much longer than was supposed, confirms the belief that the disaster to General Methuen's forces was due to leaving too large a gap between the front convoy and the rear, and to placing an insufficient screen behind the rear guard, which brought a panic among the troops as a result of the Boer onslaught.

Much resentment is felt here that the Boers wore British uniforms and badges, but satisfaction is expressed at the latest accounts of the affair as indicating that the British troops behaved better than was supposed from the earlier reports.

From other dispatches it appears that General Methuen was shot while riding to bring up the mounted troops, and that his horse was killed. The burghers were very angry at the release of General Methuen by General Delarey.

WOLSELEY SENT.

London, March 14.—Field Marshal Lord Wolseley will start for Cape Town to-morrow. Although the officials deny that his trip is anything but a private visit, gossip connect it with the military situation. It is pointed out that Lord Wolseley's knowledge of South Africa, gained as a fighter and administrator, might be highly useful to Lord Kitchener, either at the base in Cape Town, or at Pretoria.

Lord Wolseley himself says his trip is entirely private.

Colonel Frank Rhodes and Arthur Rhodes, brothers of Cecil Rhodes, and Lady Methuen, will be passengers on the steamer which will take Lord Wolseley to Cape Town.

METHUEN FREED.

London, March 14.—The following dispatch, dated Pretoria, March 13, has been received from Lord Kitchener:

"General Methuen was brought to Klerksdorp to-day. He is doing well. Everything possible is being done for him."

KITCHENER IN THE FIELD.

London, March 12.—The Daily Chronicle understands that Lord Kitchener will be relieved of much administrative work in South Africa in order to enable him to take the field in person and head a large mounted force in an endeavor to capture De Wet. The Chronicle is also informed that when he is released General Methuen will not assume any further military command in South Africa.

A casualty list of the battle of March 7 shows that four officers were killed and ten wounded, including General Methuen dangerously. He is doing well.

Capt Town, March 12.—During a skirmish near Pearston, Cape Colony, March 10, between some British troops and Commandant Fouche's force of Boers, Commandant Ovendaal and Field Cornet Vanderwalt were killed.

ADVICE FROM CARNEGIE.

To Gain a Competence One Must Invest One's Money—His Own Start Due to a Fortunate Investment in Oil Stocks. Great Opportunities at Present in the Oil Industry.

For people on a salary or limited income to acquire a competence—to ever have more than a mere living as a result of their labor—it is absolutely necessary that they invest at least a portion of their savings, or surplus, whatever the amount may be.

This is the history of all our wealthy men. This is the advice given by such successful men as Carnegie (given in a speech to railroad men recently in New York), Rockefeller, Flagler, Payne, Hanna and many others.

These men started without wealth—worked for a living as millions are doing to-day—but they saved part of their earnings, and by fortunate investment of the money saved laid the foundations of their subsequent millions and power.

Significantly, too, hundreds of America's rich men gained their wealth by investments in oil. Thirty years ago John D. Rockefeller was a poor clerk—to-day he is the richest man in the world. At a time when conditions in the oil industry were very similar to those that exist now he saw the future of oil and bought of stocks and lands to his entire financial ability.

The immense production of oil that exists in this country to-day means that the fuel of the future is here. The problem of getting it to market is being worked out by the big companies, and when that is completed there will follow the greatest boom in oil stocks in the history of the country.

Then the investor in oil stocks to-day will get his money back, ten, twenty and an hundred fold, as investors in oil stocks in the past have done.

If you are interested in this great field for investment you will do well to get acquainted with the extensive holdings and prospects of the North American Crude Oil Co., of Texas and California.

This company holds leases on 5,000 acres of very valuable oil lands in California, and owns land in fee on Spindle Top Heights, Beaumont, Tex., where it has a well down over 850 feet, which is guaranteed to be a gusher equal in output to any in the field. It has made arrangements also to market the oil as soon as produced.

On its California lands, near Los Gatos, the company is down over 600 feet, within a short distance of producing wells, and with every indication that the drill is nearing a vast body of oil. Holding 5,000 acres of this land means that a strike here would make the North American Crude Oil Co. one of the strongest and richest on the coast, and force its stock far above par.

Stock of the North American Crude Oil Co. is selling now at sixty cents per share. Hundreds of bankers and business men all over the country are buying it, as is shown by the company's books. It is bound to advance shortly, and the time to buy is now.

The directory of the North American Crude Oil Co. is assurance of it being well managed. Its officers are well known throughout the West as men of integrity and keen judgment. The President, the Hon. W. C. Renfrow, ex-governor of Oklahoma, President of the First National Bank, Norman, Okla., and a director of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, Joplin, Mo.; Vice-President, J. J. Swofford, President Swofford Bros.' wholesale dry goods house, Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, W. A. Rule, cashier National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, A. S. Kimberley, Treasurer Hudson-Kimberley Publishing Co.; General Manager, M. F. Brown, well known in financial circles.

Send in orders for stock at once. Not less than twenty shares will be issued to any one. Prospectus, maps and full particulars can be obtained by writing the North American Crude Oil Co., room 282 Bank of Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Lazy Liver

When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for liver complaint, and have found them to be the best thing I have ever tried."
E. N. North, Sidell, Ill.

25c. a box. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

MINISTER STORER.

Denies Sensational Rumors About Treaty With Spain.

New York, March 17.—Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, who arrived yesterday, left this city to-day for Washington, to call upon the President.

Mr. Storer was surprised to learn that a rumor had been circulated that he had been recalled from his post, and emphatically denied that there was the slightest foundation for such a report. The treaty with Spain, he said, was progressing satisfactorily. He said he expected to return to his post in June. Mr. Storer said the young king was physically and mentally fit to assume the reins of government. He said:

"The night before I left Madrid the ministers of state personally informed me that the king would be pleased to have a representative of the United States present at the ceremonies of taking the oath. On this President Roosevelt designated J. L. M. Curry to attend as our representative. There was a peculiar appropriateness in the selection of Mr. Curry, as he was our minister at Madrid when the young king was born."

BOOTH TARKINGTON.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 15.—By the heaviest vote ever cast in a primary election in Marion county Booth Tarkington,

the author, was nominated yesterday afternoon as one of the Republican candidates for the legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 17.—Miss Louise Fletcher, fiancee of Booth Tarkington, is much pleased over the nomination of the author on the legislative ticket.

She predicts a great future for him in the world of politics. Miss Fletcher is a beautiful and talented young woman and a great favorite in society.

Mr. Tarkington has little to say over his nomination, but his friends declare he will be elected by a large plurality. He has never been in politics before. He was born in Indianapolis in 1869, and is a graduate of Princeton university.

WAR IS COMING.

Seattle, Wash., March 13.—Capt. F. H. Smith, a well-known Englishman who arrived here on the Tosa Maru from Japan, declares that war between that country and Russia is soon to come.

"Trouble over the Russian occupation of Manchuria is the cause of the trouble," said Captain Smith, "and the Japanese are spoiling for a chance to whip some one. They are making all preparations for the scrap that must come very soon. When it does come England will be forced to help the Mikado's army and the war may involve all Europe. In the meantime the Russians are pushing work on the railroads across Manchuria, and to this the Japanese have no objections. Russia, however, must defend the road against the attack of the natives. Some 10,000 coolies are now employed in the work."

BOAT 2,000 YEARS OLD.

London, March 15.—A remarkable discovery has been made in County Mayo, Ireland, where a wooden boat, believed to be nearly 2,000 years old, has been dug up by some laborers. The boat is beautifully carved from the trunk of an oak tree. It is 46 feet long, and shows absolutely no signs of decay. The wood was so hard that hatchets made scarcely any impression on it. Excursions are now being organized to view this relic of Celtic handicraft, which will shortly be taken to the Dublin museum.

Chinese Indemnity.

Pekin, March 13.—The bankers' commission to-day accepted the February instalment (amounting to 1,820,000 taels) of the Chinese indemnity, greatly to the satisfaction of the ministers of the powers.

HAGUE TREATY

Ratified by the Senate Without a Division.

Washington, March 15.—The Senate has ratified The Hague conference treaty of July 29, 1899, with respect to the laws and customs of war on land. During the discussion on the treaty Senator Teller inquired if, under it, General Funston's conduct in the capture of Aguinaldo would have been justified. Senator Burton replied: It was true he said that General Funston and his force had acted somewhat in the capacity of spies, but what they had done had been in the line of honorable warfare.

The countries party to the treaty are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Norway Turkey and Bulgaria.

The most important feature of the treaty, the contents of which have been generally known, is that prohibiting the use of "dum-dum" bullets. Among other things specially prohibited are: "To employ poison or poisoned arms. To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army. To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down arms or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion. To declare that no quarter will be given. To employ arms, projectiles or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury. To make improper use of a flag of truce the national flag and military ensign and the enemy uniform as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva convention. To destroy or to seize the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

Rules of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy and the country are considered allowable.

Regarding spies the treaty provides that an individual can only be considered a spy if acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains, or seeks to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

BEET SUGAR INTERESTS.

Chicago, March 15.—Beet sugar men of the west, representing $100,000,000 of capital, are organizing to fight the sugar trust, or American Sugar Refining Co. The first steps were taken at a meeting of the stockholders of the Idaho Beet Sugar Co. in the Home Life Insurance building.

Ex-Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, who is president of the Idaho company, and said to be slated for the presidency of the "sugar beet trust," arrived from Seattle and was seen at the Auditorium annex. He was asked regarding the reports of consolidation.

"It is true," he said, "that a plan for the reorganization of the beet sugar companies of the west is well under way, but the matter isn't in shape to discuss."

"Will you fight the sugar trust or expect to be absorbed?"

"There is no talk of merger or absorbtion," declared the former congressman emphatically. "We will fight the trust. If you like to call it 'trust against trust.'"

From other sources it was learned that during the next fortnight representatives of most of the western beet sugar men will meet in this city to take final steps in reorganization and consolidation in a new company.

The name will probably be the American Beet Sugar Co. and the capital will be $10,000,000 or about one-tenth of the combined stock issues of the subsidiary concerns. Michigan companies, the Idaho company, the Colorado Beet Sugar company, and nearly all others of equal importance are said to be in the deal.

MOTHER FOUND SON.

Niles, Mich., March 12.—An incident in connection with a masquerade ball in the village of Galesburg borders closely on the romantic. In 1866 Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, with her husband and infant son, was captured by Sioux Indians while the former were crossing the plains on the way to California.

Sinclair and his boy escaped, but the wife was scalped and left for dead. The boy grew to manhood and subsequently enlisted in the regular army, serving in the west against the Indians.

On the occasion of the masquerade Mrs. Sinclair, who was discovered by troops and who recovered from the injuries inflicted by the Indians, was a spectator. She was then 64 years old. Incidentally she entered into a conversation with a middle-aged visitor in the village, who also was a spectator, and during the talk it developed that their names were the same.

This led to further investigation, and to-day it was found that the two are the mother and son so tragically parted thirty-six years ago.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Seattle, Wash., March 12.—Another direct steamship service between Seattle and Honolulu is about to be inaugurated. As a result of the absorption of the American-Hawaiian steamships by J. L. Lapham, there will ensue a vigorous fight for the trade between the Pacific coast, the Hawaiian Islands and the Orient. The points of warfare on the coast will be Seattle and San Francisco. This city will have two direct steamers, San Francisco will have two, and the remainder of the present fleet, as heretofore, will call at both ports on their regular run from New York. The new steamship line operating from this city will employ two 5,000-ton steamships, for both passengers and freight, although the main idea will be to handle the ever-growing cargo business. Already the contracts for the vessels have been let in the east. The contracts provide that the two vessels be fast and commodious, of pleasing design and to be completed by next fall.

Plans for turning Cuba over to control of the Cubans will be discussed by President and his advisers within a week.

TOOK THE HINT.

Friend Told Him to Change His Food.

Once in a while one can serve a friend and win a life-long obligation by a little food advice. This is worth while. "Very thankful I was to a friend for his advice when he told me about Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food at the time I was suffering. My stomach trouble originally came from neglect of colds which caused catarrh of the stomach, then followed misery from dyspepsia, headache, loss of vitality and flesh.

Last August a friend in discussing my health said if I would change my food and take Grape-Nuts instead of any other food or medicine for one week he would guarantee that I would be greatly improved and feel like a new man.

He was so positive that I concluded to try it, and, as I said, I am exceedingly thankful to him. In a week's time I had the heavy, dead feeling in my head, nausea had ceased and the action of my general system had greatly improved.

I have stuck fast to Grape-Nuts. Now I weigh nine pounds more and am steadily improving. Grape-Nuts has a most exhilarating effect on the system and makes one feel bright and alive, as though they were well nourished as a healthy man should be.

The price of Grape-Nuts is within reach of all, but I consider it worth its weight in gold." John Haywood, 3931 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

BLOOD DISEASED MEN

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't ruin your system with the old fogy treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our New Method Treatment for over 20 years. No names used without written consent.

Mr. E. A. C. writes: "Your remedies have done me more good than Hot Springs and all the doctors and medicines I had previously tried. I have not felt any of those pains or seen any ulcers or blotches for over seven years and the outward symptoms of the loathesome disease have entirely disappeared. My hair has grown in fully again and I am married and happy."

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. WRITE FOR QUESTION BLANK FOR HOME TREATMENT. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 YEARS IN DETROIT.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan,
148 SHELBY STREET. DETROIT, MICH.

SALARY $936.00

A YEAR, $18 WEEKLY, STRAIGHT OUT SALARY. BONAFIDE SALARY, NO MORE, NO LESS SALARY.

Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state by an old established house of 10 years' solid financial standing to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $936 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no commission, easy to understand. SALARY PAYABLE EACH WEDNESDAY IN CASH direct from headquarters. MONEY ADVANCED FOR EXPENSES EACH WEEK. Ten years in business and we are compelled to secure competent, reliable managers to handle our rapidly growing trade. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE DOMINION COMPANY Dept. W27, - - Chicago, Ill.

HIS FIRST VETO.

President Returns a Bill to Remove Desertion Charge.

Washington, March 12.—President Roosevelt has sent his first veto message to congress. It was directed to the senate, and the bill vetoed was one removing the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass. The message was as follows:

"There can be no graver crime than the crime of desertion from the army or navy, especially during war; it is the highest treason to the nation and is justly punishable by death. No man should be relieved from such a crime, especially when nearly forty years have passed since it occurred, save on the best evidence of his realliance. In this case the statement made by affiant before the committee does not in all points agree with statements made to the secretary of the navy. In any event it is incomprehensible to me that he should not have made effective effort to get back into the navy. He had served but little more than a month when he deserted, and the war lasted for over a year afterwards, yet he made no effort whatever to get back into the war. Under such circumstances it seems to me that to remove the charge of desertion from the navy and give him an honorable discharge would be to falsify the records, and do an injustice to his gallant and worthy comrades who fought the war to a finish. The names of the veterans who fought in the civil war make the honor list of the republic, and I am not willing to put upon it the name of a man unworthy of the high position."

After the message had been delivered, Senator Gallinger, chairman of naval affairs committee, read the report of the committee on which the senate acted. From the statement it appeared that Glass enlisted in January, 1864, when only 16 years old, and that having witnessed an act which compromised the second officer of the ship, he was taken ashore in March of that year by that officer, and told not to report again for duty. The committee say that the order, together with Glass' youth, was responsible for his desertion.

COAL MINING WAGES.

Philadelphia, March 14.—Notices have been posted at all the collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Shamokin district and all the anthracite collieries and the Hazelton district announcing a continuation of last year's wage scale. The notices read as follows:

"The rate of wages now in effect will be continued until April 1, 1903, and thereafter, subject to 60 days' notice. Local differences will, as heretofore, be adjusted with our employes at the respective collieries."

The action of the companies and individual operators in posting the notices at this time is to anticipate the miners' convention which will be held in Shamokin, beginning Tuesday of next week.

At the recent convention of the United Mine Workers held in Indianapolis it was decided to ask for an additional increase of 10 per cent, and an eight-hour day. But since the posting of the notices it is not believed that any further concessions will be granted the miners by either the coal companies or individual operators.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

BOSTON STRIKE.

Boston, March 14.—The representatives of the various labor unions participating in the big strike recommended that the strike be declared off and that the men return to work, which action was taken but this afternoon the freight handlers and longshoremen began the strike again, refusing to remain at work because some of them had not been taken back.

The business section of the city presented a marked contrast this morning to that of the past four days, and there was an air of activity on all sides as if everybody desired to make up for time lost by the strike which ended last night. Teams were hurrying along loaded with merchandise, drays piled high were making their way across the city and express wagons and even cabs were loaded to their capacity in the efforts to relieve the congestion of traffic resulting from nearly a week's accumulation.

At the railroad terminals there was considerable confusion, but the officials promised to have everything running smoothly by night.

At the docks work started in with a rush and longshoremen and teamsters made rapid inroads on the freight which was piled to the roofs of the sheds.

Then came the renewal of the strike.

Boston, March 17.—With the reinstatement of a large number of the freight handlers at the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad sheds to-day and the settlement of the difficulty of taking the old men back at the docks of the Clyde steamship line, conditions were considered most favorable, by those interested, for a speedy adjustment of all dissatisfaction among the men employed in the transportation trade who struck here last week.

The differences between the 'longshoremen's union and the Merchants & Miners' Transportation company, the line at which the old employes were not taken back, are practically the only ones now remaining to be patched up. Strong pressure is being brought to bear by Governor Crane and the state board of conciliation and arbitration upon the company, with some prospect, it is said, of success.

5 H. P. 4 Cylinder Gasoline engine for sale cheap. C. W. RUSSELL, 416 Adams St., Toledo, O.

SUCCESSFUL business man, very wealthy, middle aged, wants sincere, honest, home-loving wife. Address Mr. C., 95 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

COUNTRY LADY, wealthy, of domestic taste, would marry a kind, honorable gentleman immediately. Marion, 19 N. Clark St., Chicago.

WANTED Men to travel; experience unnecessary. $60 a month and expenses. Advancement. Address Dept. L., 268-272 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, never married, wants poor but honest wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Attractive and unincumbered American lady, age 30, worth $15,000, wants good, honest husband. Address PACIFIC, 50 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent lady wants immediately good capable husband. Address P. O. Drawer 158, Chicago, Ill.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

FREE! RAILROAD ANNUALS for 1902. Every "Book Lover" in the United States should secure one of our beautifully engraved "Buell Hampton" Annuals. SENT FREE. Write to-day before supply is exhausted. Address FORBES & CO. Publishers, P. O. Box 1478, Boston, Mass.

FREE

Booklet, map, prospectus, etc., of "The Black Tiger Copper Co." showing how $10 may within a short time grow into $425.00. Best chance on mining stock ever offered. Full particulars sent free. Address The Federal Security Co., 217 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

REFUSE TO FIRE.

A Serious Revolutionary Disturbance and Troops Not Trusted.

London, March 18.—Referring to the student disorders in St. Petersburg, Sunday, the correspondent of the Times in the Russian capital says the soldiers were ordered to use the flat of their swords in dispersing the rioters, but that they became excited and struck wildly. Several persons were wounded, and there seems but little doubt that several rioters were killed.

The revolutionary movement in St. Petersburg, concludes the correspondent, is, however, less serious than in the provinces. Disquieting reports are daily received from various parts of the country. At Tula the soldiers refused to fire on the strikers at a small arms factory. A grenadier regiment has been removed from Moscow because it could not be trusted to fire on the people, and there are evidences elsewhere of the sympathy of the troops with the revolutionary movement.

At Poltava, recently, several men were arrested for participation in a "Tolstoian revolution." They made a demonstration and won over the other prisoners in the jail, who started a riot, overpowered their wardens and escaped.

EDWARD'S FIRST COURT.

London, March 15.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra last night held the first evening court of the new reign. This function replaced the drawing rooms, and was naturally very brilliant. The court was held in the ball room of Buckingham palace.

The diplomatic circles included Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Henry White, secretary of the American embassy at London, and Mrs. White; John R. Carter, second secretary of the embassy; William Corcoran Eustis, third secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Eustis, and Commander Richardson Clover, the naval attache.

Among the American presentations were Mrs. and Miss Padelford.

Altogether nine hundred and fifty invitations were issued but a large number of those invited did not attend the court.

Mrs. Choate wore a Worth dress of pink satin, with a train of black velvet trimmed with pink roses.

MINISTER STORER.

London, March 14.—Although it is said in official circles here, cables the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, that Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, who has left for America on account of the failure of the negotiations for a treaty of friendship, will come back in six months, the general impression is that the minister will not return to Spain.

Bellamy Storer has informed the state department at Washington that he intended to come home on leave of absence, but the department has not yet received information that he has actually left Spain.

Congressmen hope for the early passage of the pension appropriation bill, believing that it will bring relief from the pressure brought to bear upon them to secure private pension legislation.

AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS buys the celebrated, high grade, new 1902 Model EDGEMERE BICYCLE, 28-inch wheel, any height frame, high grade equipment, including high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, adjustable handle bars, fine leather covered grips, padded saddle, fine ball bearing pedals, nickel trimmings, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED THROUGHOUT, ANY COLOR ENAMEL. STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

$10.95 for the celebrated 1902 Kenwood Bicycle.
$12.75 for the celebrated 1902 Elgin King or Elgin Queen.
$15.75 for the highest grade 1902 bicycle made, our three crown nickel joint, Napoleon or Josephine, complete with the very finest equipment, including MORGAN & WRIGHT HIGHEST GRADE PNEUMATIC TIRES, A REGULAR $50.00 BICYCLE.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL on any bicycle ordered. For the most wonderful bicycle offer ever heard of, WRITE FOR OUR FREE 1902 BICYCLE CATALOGUE. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

Banish the words "fear" and "afraid" out of the vocabulary. Put "faith" and "courage" in their places.

Thursday.

True tolerance is as rare a gift as perfect charity. Work hard to possess both.

Friday.

Maeterlinck says: "He is wise who, at last, sees in suffering only the light it sheds on his soul."

Saturday.

Respect the individuality of every person in your family, even that of the child at your knee.

Sunday.

Do not leave thoughts for right living to one day of the week only. They belong to all days.

Monday.

Be strong; be self-controlled; be serene. Only thus can circumstances be mastered.

Tuesday.

It is a law of life that we grow strong through struggle and wise through victory.

Learn to Decide Quickly

"When In Doubt Don't"

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

An old proverb says: When you are in doubt, don't. The way Puck puts the same thing is this: When in doubt, if possible, get out. A little difference in phrasing, but meaning the same thing, that when a question comes into the mind of whether a certain course of action is right or wrong, give the right the benefit of the doubt. In other words, refrain from the action.

This is good advice, very good unless an "if" intervenes. The "if" applies to the people who are constantly and always "wobbly." There are many of that kind who never know their own minds, are never prepared to act with decision under any circumstances. They have acquired the doubting habit to perfection so that it enters into the minutest parts of their daily lives. They waste half of their hours of sunlight and lie awake nights conning over the pros and cons of some really trifling affair that, however decided, will not make a ripple upon the current of events flowing by into the oblivion of the past. Such people do things over and over and over again in thought, and thus employ any amount of force and energy which ought to be conserved for use when they are really needed. For thought is mental action, and such action repeated brings a fatigue that is reflected upon the body. Just that portion of strength is used up without adequate return. This is a scientific truth coming to be, day by day, better understood.

Doubtless some one is thinking while reading, "That is what I never do." Are you sure? Have you never stood at a counter hesitating for a good quarter of an hour over the respective merits of "plain or figured," "blue, green or red," "silk or wool," changing wearily from one foot to another in the effort to arrive at a conclusion, finally and lastly doing what might have been done in five minutes and with equally satisfactory results? Watch yourself in the accomplishment of your daily duties, and see how often you are lost in doubt over what, in its finality, matters not at all when compared to the time and strength lost in the mental argument.

The other day I saw a man with a satchel upon a street corner evidently waiting the coming of a car. It was equally evident that he was questioning himself which way he wanted to go, for he perigrinated back and forth from one side to the other, carrying his heavy bag, and with an air of indecision which he finally terminated after letting one car go by, by stepping aboard the next one going in the same direction.

Many of us do that sort of thing much oftener, perhaps, than we are aware of, using up force, as I said before, without any gain. Women double the fatigue of their household duties by pausing so often in the "valley of indecision." Almost numberless steps are taken without any well defined purpose, because of the doubt as to whether that is really the best thing to do at the particular moment.

A habit of quick decision is most important for all worthy accomplishment. To some it is a natural gift; for others it must be the result of training. Even though the latter is necessary; though in the process many mistakes be made; still the possession is worth all that it costs. Critical moments will not then find a lack of decision which may bring fatal results. Such moments come into all lives and may be a governing power. Even then, though the decision may seem to involve much that is momentous, nothing is gained when the knowledge of circumstances is as complete as possible, by a wavering to and fro in an agony of doubt about what is best. Face the question boldly, consider it carefully, and then, stand. In nine cases out of ten, you will find the course taken the wisest and one you will not desire to change.

All this appears in direct opposition to the old saw with which I started, and yet in truth it is not. A decided doubt as to what should be done in any given situation is always to be accounted with, but this can be done quickly. Give due consideration to its urgency in the action contemplated, but once disposed of let the disposition be final.

In reality this saying applies almost wholly to matters which belong to the moral and spiritual plane, rather than to the physical and material. "When you are in doubt, don't." This is the only safe thing to do when the voice of conscience, the inner, divine self, makes itself heard, no matter how faintly, questioning whether a contemplated act is right or wrong. Were it right, it is quite certain there would be no doubt. The very fact that the question has arisen in our thought shows that for us, it is wrong, no matter what the sophistry used to convince us otherwise. Heeding this doubt, yielding to this "don't," and the spiritual perceptions will be quickened to an instant understanding of what is in harmony with the Spirit.

This does not, as may be readily seen, militate against the value of the habit of quick decision. Rather are they in accord, since one element that sometimes causes the uncertainty is thus eliminated. To instantly and always give heed to the doubt that comes from the whispering of conscience is to add to the power and the strength of a habit which is largely the key to success upon every plane of life.

The Cozy Corner:

Another Old Friend Returns.

We have the pleasure of meeting this morning one of the old-time readers of the Cozy Corner—Mrs. O. P. Mendenhall, of Iowa, though that was not her name when she first began to read and enjoy the Household page of The Blade. Let us hope that others will be encouraged to tell us of their experience since we have been friends through this department of the paper.

Dear Cozy Corner Friends and Helpers:— Seeing in a recent number of The Blade an invitation for old contributors to return to the fold, I must answer, even though I can only claim to be "an old reader." My first reading of The Blade was when the serial story of "From Throne to Scaffold" was published in it. Miss Bouton was giving her excellent talks on Health and Beauty and, by the way, I thought of those, when her recent article on the value of physical exercise appeared.

I remember that in one of those papers she described a day's ramble over mountains when she found that she had started with but one rubber, and on her return at night she had one poor, worn out shoe and both rubbers on the other foot. I was but a child then, and now have a growing family who are as delighted and anxious when "Blade day" comes as I then was, and we enjoy all departments of the Household page.

Here are some suggestions that may help some one: When making mince meat if you will use the lean meat from a hog's head and some from the backbone, you will find it a great improvement over clear beef and suet, especially if the pie is eaten cold for lunch.

Equal parts of bay rum, lemon juice and glycerine make an excellent cure and preventative for chapped hands and lips.

To insure cleanliness and freedom from vermin in the hen-house, mix together three quarts of kerosene, one pound of mashed moth-balls and four ounces of crude carbolic acid and apply with a brush to the perches and nests and keep plenty of lime in the hen-house and yards. I send these now, as all who keep poultry, need something of the kind in the spring.

Poor "mother" on the ranche, surely you do not want your sons to come home and be obliged to make an unfavorable comparison between their sister and their school friends, in regard to her mental attainments. Let her make the best possible use of the talents God has given her; let her strengthen and broaden her views by contact with educated and more advanced teachers and scholars.

In the years to come she will arise and call you blessed for so doing, and should she ever have a family of her own she will be better prepared to do her duty by them, for the recollection of your example of self-sacrifice.

Do not fear that this will cause her to forget, or despise her home; the more we learn, the better we appreciate all that home means to us.

Just one word and I will retire, thanking the editor and all others who give us so much help through The Blade. Will some one tell me how to treat a linoleum floor covering to make it most durable?

From an Idaho Home.

Mrs. C. T. Summers answers Laura Chupp:

I have read so many good and helpful letters from the sisters in the different states, that I thought some one might like to hear from Idaho. To Laura O. Chupp, of Oklahoma, I would say that she is not the only one who has left a "pleasant home and dear friends" for the sake of having a larger and more profitable one. There is a vivid picture in my mind this morning of my old home in Missouri. The old, gray house with the great apple tree by the door, the wide spreading elms near the deep well, the many twittering birds, the flowers and the bright sunshine and great home-love over all.

I shut out that view and turn to another. From my east windows I see the mountains nearly covered with the tall, dark, restless, moaning pine trees, with always snow on the northern slopes. To the west is farming country with an occasional "Butte" rising clear and distinct above the other knolls; just below the house flows a noisy, mountain stream flashing and gleaming among the willows on its banks. But the pure, clear air and the bright sunshine and the song of the birds is still to be enjoyed, and the "great home love" is over all, as in the old home, for I have here, as there, my greatest earthly treasures—two "little men" and one big man.

I should like to tell you, some time, of the things we saw on our way to this new home, and, if this does not prove too tiresome, I may venture to do so.

Several of our friends have expressed their appreciation of our dear editor, and I am sure there has been more thought than said on that subject. I wonder if on the Great Day she will not be surprised at the sight of the numerous sheaves she has been instrumental in gathering for the Master?

I can think of but one way in which The Blade Household could be improved, and that would be for each reader to show her interest by telling through its columns of the help she has received from it, and of helping others by sending any discoveries made in the way of caring for children, or in doing the work of a family; their theories on the subjects of temperance, home-training and boarding schools—in fact on any subject that is of common interest to all parents. If we would all do what we could in the way of sending forth good and helpful thoughts the world would be much better. Let us try it.

Polly Pepper Answered.

"Polly Pepper," you should not be arrogant or un-selfsacrificing. You were created to be a helpmate and if you truly love your husband—as you ought to—you will be submissive and deem it a privilege to wait upon him and will not consider such service humiliating. If his love for you is genuine—not merely a tyranical exhibition of authority—he will love you the more for your willing devotion. There is a commodity on the market which sometimes passes for love, in which there is so much selfishness on both sides that each is afraid to yield to the other lest by so doing he or she lose something of their "rights." This is one cause of the prevalence of infidelity and the crowding of the divorce courts with unhappy husbands and wives who long to be free from the bonds of an unhappy marriage. Should these mis-mated and uncongenial people agree to live together, their offspring will be born with rebellious and unkind dispositions, unwilling to yield to the laws of God or man. If mothers and fathers would realize the effects of pre-natal training, and remember that there will be a day when we shall have to account for the training we give to the children who are entrusted to our care and training, there would be fewer hasty marriages and fewer women who stand on their dignity and refuse to do all they can to make home pleasant.

ANN.

Questions and Answers.

"D" asks what kind of a diet is best for a person who is troubled with acidity of the stomach?

"Mrs. E. D. Beers" would like a recipe for making the small oyster crackers. Another correspondent has sent the same request.

"A Kansas Woman."—It will depend upon the material, as to whether the cloth you speak of should be used as a dress or an underskirt. Frequently the same pattern is found in different values of cloth.

HOW TO COOK FOR A SMALL FAMILY

As promised last week, some recipes are given to-day, suitable for the needs of a family of two or three members. Others will be given later, and all have been prepared specially for The Blade readers. Those for this week were sent by Mrs. M. Markley, Toledo, O.:

Meat and Rice Soup.

Boil one pound of beef, preferably a piece containing a marrowbone, until tender. One-half hour before dinner remove the meat from the broth and put in one-half cupful of washed rice. Let this boil half an hour, stirring it at first to prevent it from sticking to the bottom of the kettle. Break one egg into one cupful of flour, knead it with your fingers until it is in small, hard lumps, and five minutes before dinner stir this into the boiling soup. Season with salt and pepper, and serve immediately with the meat, which has been kept hot.

Stewed Tomatoes.

Put one-half can of tomatoes into an earthen saucepan, season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of sugar. Let this boil five minutes and thicken with one tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth with a small lump of butter. Let it boil up once and serve with toasted crackers.

Cream Tomato Soup.

For this, use the half can of tomatoes left from the above recipe; season with salt and pepper, and let it become boiling hot. Stir into it one-half teaspoonful of soda, and when it is done foaming add one cupful of sweet milk and a small lump of butter. Serve hot with crackers or sippets of toast.

Hamburg Steak.

Buy one pound of Hamburg steak, or, what is much better, one pound of lean beef and chop it yourself in a meat cutter. Take one-half of this, season with salt and pepper, add a small tablespoonful of flour, make into three cakes and fry in one tablespoonful of hot lard. Remove the meat when sufficiently cooked and into the fat remaining in the skillet, stir one pint of water in which one tablespoonful of flour has been blended. Let this boil, stirring constantly to prevent lumps from forming, and pour over the meat.

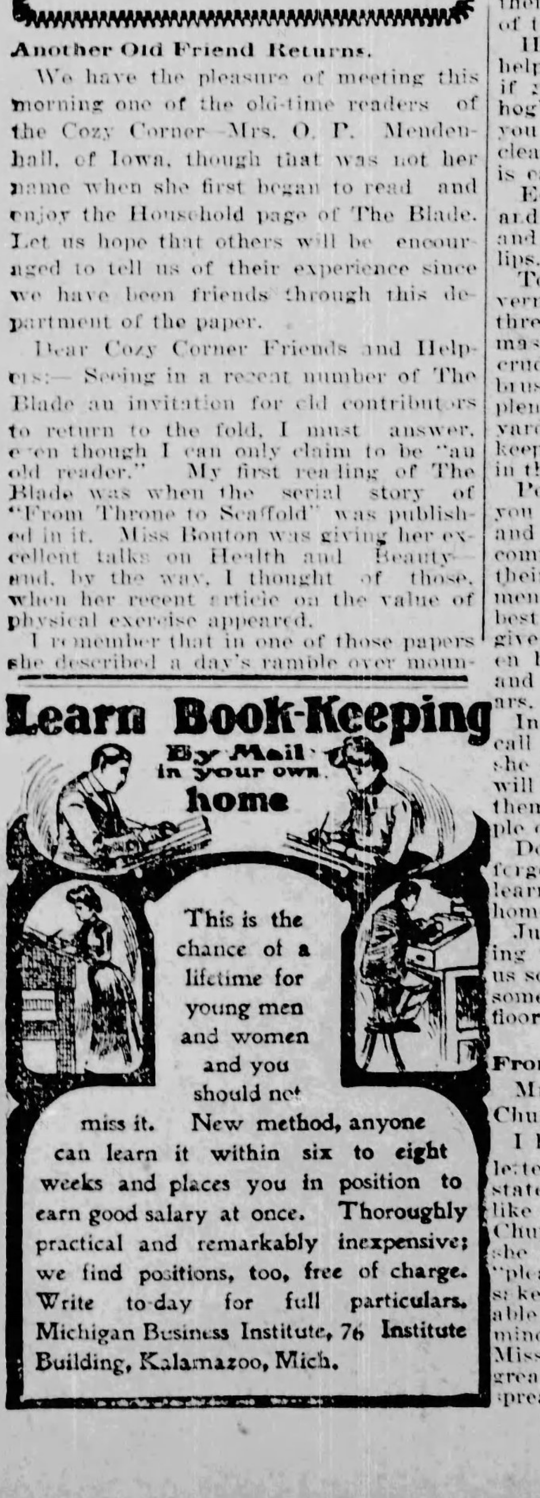
Scrapple for Breakfast.

Place the half pound of Hamburg steak remaining from dinner in one quart of water, add a little salt and let the meat cook for fifteen minutes, skimming it if necessary. Into this stir corn meal until it makes a mush not too stiff. Pour into a tin that has been wet in cold water, smooth the top and set it away to cool. In the morning cut in thin slices and fry.

Pork Chop Dumplings.

Take one chop for each person, cut in small pieces and let them boil for an hour in five pints of water. Make a batter of one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, moisten with milk or water until you have a drop dough. Five minutes before dinner, drop this batter by spoonfuls into the boiling broth, cover closely and let it cook for five minutes. Serve at once.

Life is not so short but there is time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.



A Strong Story.

A book which is attracting more than favorable notice, and one which will be of unusual local interest, is The Fighting Bishop, a story of Toledo, written by Dr. Herbert M. Hopkins, now of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, but for a number of years a resident of Toledo.

The book deals with life on the shores of Lake Erie as it was lived during the civil war and the years by which the war was immediately preceded. It is the story of a family at whose head was "the fighting Bishop" Ambrose, the striking character for whom the book is named. The story is as strongly dominated by the personality of the Episcopal bishop as was his own family. He was a man who was either dearly loved or bitterly hated. "When he had his own way, he was benign and lovable, but he knew not how to yield." He was tyrannical, egotistical, a stern ruler and a lover of power, yet withal, a man of such sterling goodness and sincerity, that while he was irritating, at the same time he commanded respect and admiration.

Into the bishop's method of "home government" there entered a touch of comedy of which the worthy man could not have had the slightest suspicion. The incidents attending his return from diocesan visits was always the same. "At first he kissed them all, and then he heard the particular task he had assigned to each at his departure; to one, a piece of music to learn; to another, an essay to write, or a long series of problems in mathematics. After that, he took his wife to their room and learned from her all the sins of omission and commission that had occurred in his absence. These she told him only at his command and from a sense of duty, always with tears and many pleas for the pardon of the offenders. Finally, in the evening, the sound of blows would be heard in the study and the thunders of the bishop's voice."

Little wonder that his wife "in her weariness, longed for the time when the days of flogging would be over and when she should be safe in that house of many mansions, where all tears shall be wiped away from the eyes."

The bishop's family of six sons and one daughter offers sufficient diversity of characters without introducing aliens, only as their presence influences the destinies of the leading people. Of these the greater interest centers around the bishop and his sons.

The father planned for his children; endeavored to direct the course of their lives and to be their dictator and Providence in things both earthly and spiritual. That he failed, and discovered his sons bore him little love and were as strangers to him is the greatest tragedy of the story, but an inevitable one under the circumstances. Tom, the turbulent boy, who, eager to experience life's grosser pleasures, robbed his father and ran away to New York to return penitent, was no more of an enigma to the bishop than Stephen, the erratic musician, whose genius was dimmed by his overweening conceit.

As children and boys, fear had kept his sons in subjection, but with their majority came the crisis, and the bishop confronted the truth that he, the defender of slavery as justified by the Bible, was not only execrated by the community, but that his own household was arrayed against him and defiant.

The book is not a historical novel, although it deals with incidents and vital questions of civil war times and includes vivid descriptions of the battle at Gettysburg on Little Round Top, the hospital ward and Walt Whitman, the draft riots in New York and other history-making events.

The characterization of a novel is of paramount importance; the clear bodying forth of men and women the quality which gives human interest to a book wherein lies its power. In his character drawing, Dr. Hopkins has displayed marked talent. His personages live again and his people are salient and impressive. The towering, dominant Jove-like figure of the bishop is unforgettable. He pervades the pages of the volume, and at the last, in spite of sorrow, failure and disappointment, is still grandly unconquerable, "the indomitable old soldier of the church Militant."

The rugged strength of his personality is reflected in this picture of a group of human beings whose distinctive traits have been so ably portrayed and emphasized by the author. The intensity of Dr. Hopkin's work betrays that he has felt what he has written. There is sincerity, earnestness, realism and a force which compels tribute and holds the attention. The simplicity and unpretentiousness of the literary workmanship well accord with the nature of the subject. The Fighting Bishop was without pretense, therefore he is best described in the strong and simple language chosen by his biographer.

The book is published by The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

HERBERT M HOPKINS

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, president of the State Federation of the Women's Clubs in California, has during her recent lecture tour, done much to elevate club work among women who have not heretofore been interested by her clear and decided definitions of what such work should be and by her practical suggestions.

She has spoken on this subject in twenty-five states, and in every instance has left her audience full of new ideas, a more enthusiastic love for and a much better understanding of their endeavors as club women.

Mrs. Burdette does not believe that club work should take a woman from her duties in her home; on the contrary, the first article in her creed is that a woman has no right to take up any work except for the purpose of making it a means of better preparing herself to fulfill her mission as home-maker. All that she gains by coming in touch with outside influences and helps should first be demonstrated in her own home and from there as a center, her influence should radiate to other women, other homes, to city and state reforms, and always with the object of benefiting others.

The true club woman believes that club work is organized Altruism, and the club that is carried on for purely selfish objects is not a representative of what a club should be—it does not encourage the principle on which such work should be done, i. e.:—"Not what I can gain for myself from this life, but what I can prepare myself to give."

In speaking of the objections most frequently made to club work for women, Mrs. Burdette mentioned that of a woman being obliged to neglect her home duties for those of her club. While admitting this to be true in some instances, the woman who is the cause of such criticism does not represent the average club woman, and should not be taken as her representative. She is classed by Mrs. Burdette as the "tangent" woman—one whose proportions are not right for the true rounding out of her life.

Throughout all of her talks, Mrs. Burdette places especial emphasis upon the necessity, that in all of their work, women should be womanly, and never allow their enthusiasm on any subject to lead them into such action as can, in any way, cause them to lose the love and respect of their families, or to lower the standard of womanhood. While she has unbounded faith in the ability of women to work and to win, this representative woman from the Golden State believes as firmly in the co-operation of men, for as she said in one of her talks—"though we women can be very independent and self-reliant on most occasions, we all know when we are tired, and things go wrong, the comfort it is to have our husband to sympathize with and comfort us, and let us lay our head upon his shoulder and have our cry out."

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I have found your Ointment the best for taking off pimples."—Ward Kunzler, Jeanette, Pa.

M G R

Do all the good you can in all the ways you can to all the people you can

OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

"Cara Mia" has found time in her busy life to write a very interesting letter to the Merry-Go-Round members. Who is busier than a hospital nurse?

"I am not quite a 'bird of passage,' though my last letetr to you was written from Colorado, and this one comes from Iowa.

"While a nurse in a surgical hospital is generally kept busy, I found many opportunities of enjoying the wonderful mountain scenery, in my Western home. The little mining town where the hospital is located is completely surrounded by mountains. Some peaks are covered with snow the year around, others are bare and rocky, and still others are dotted with tall evergreens, while many wild flowers of rare beauty grow low down on the mountain side.

"To have a picnic miles and miles up some deep canon was simply delightful to me. We always camped near a clear little stream, where we could spend most of the morning in fishing. Don't ask me how many fish I ever caught, for, though I dislike to say so, I think if I should fish for a hundred years without stopping I should never get a 'bite.' Do you know those saucy little moutain trout would glide up to the fly on my hook, gaze at it and most deliberately swim away to get some one else's bait?

"After dinner there were always mines, or 'prospect holes' to explore, and so many things to see that time to start for home was called before we were anywhere near ready to go. The drive homeward over the steep mountain roads, with high peaks towering over you on one side and the clear mountain streams rushing along over its rocky bed on the other was something to dream about and to think of for weeks.

"As usual, I am talking as if no one else would like a chance to say a word. May I come again, Miss Prudence, and tell other tales, for my interest is as great in the M. G. R. as it ever was?"

Miss Prudence thinks it quite safe to say that we shall be glad to hear the "other tales."

"Capt. Nemo" brings with his greeting to the M. G. R.'s a list of names for the story writers:

"I think, with 'Buckeye Schoolma'am,' that we cannot spare the M. G. R. from the Blade, and the best way to keep it is for us to write not once, but twice, if we have something to say, as we promised to do when we joined it.

"As I write the ground is hidden by snow. Snow of itself is very beautiful, but it can wear out its welcome by staying too long. At all events, the winter season is the most dreary of all for me. How many have a favorite season? What is it and why is it your favorite?

"By all means, let us have the stories. I shall send my vote, and please do not, anyone, consider it a personal affront that I have not mentioned them, for you know I couldn't vote for the two thousand."

"Mizpah," who is a connecting link between the East and the Southwest, begs for a welcome, and she may be sure she will receive it

"Dear M. G. R.'s, I come, asking for admittance to your merry company. I am a regular Yankee, having been born in Lowell, Mass., but also a Texan, having lived there for sixteen years—plenty of time to become naturalized.

"Perhaps you will think that I belong with the old people when I tell you that I have the responsibility of teaching three innocent souls to realize the love of their Maker, but, really, I cannot count but the third multiple of nine in my years of life.

"I enjoyed the 'King's Daughter's' letter. Is she really a King's Daughter—that is, does she belong to that order? I do.

"I hope all will be so faithful in writing this year that Miss Prudence will find her lap full of letters every week."

Miss Prudence wishes to remind "Mizpah" that she is not a King's Daughter, if she belongs to the International order, to which she evidently refers—she is "The" King's Daughter and there is a great difference in the status of an individual according to which article is used. Don't forget it, dear girls, and always remember to carry yourselves in your daily lives as "The" King's Daughter should to honor her King.

"Evalina," from North Carolina:

"I am glad that I was accepted as a member of your circle and will try to do my best to be a worthy one. I am a great lover of books and never find myself at a loss for congenial employment when I can find a book to read. I am especially fond of poetry. The letters in the M. G. R. have been so interesting to me that I have found no chance to write on account of the pleasure I have had in listening to the others, and as all have expressed my own sentiments on the various subjects discussed, I have kept silent.

"Whenever I am tempted to fret or find fault with my lot, I think of this little verse which may help you as it does me:

"What is the use of always fretting
At the trials we may find,
Every strewn along our pathway!
Travel on and never mind."

The "spirit of reform" seems to have extended as far as Kansas, and caused our "Bitter Sweet" to come again:

"Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s:—Since the spirit of reform has entered our midst, it has caused me to feel great remorse for neglect of my duty. So this morning I came seeking forgiveness, and promising to do better in the future.

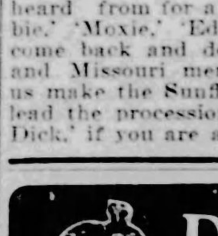
"My schoolroom work is pressing so that I cannot find time on that account, but there are so many teachers among our members that that excuse will not work. However, when I tell you that, in addition to my school duties, I have recently added those of wife and housekeeper, I am sure you will allow my time has been quite well occupied.

"How many read Churchill's Crisis? I finished it not long ago and consider it a very fine book. We are having such nice sleighing in Kansas now that I would like to invite Miss Prudence and the members of the M. G. R. to go home with me Friday night, but there are so many that one sleigh would not hold you all and it is hard to choose a few from so many.

"Before I leave I would like to call for old members who have not been heard from for a long time 'Dr.,' 'Robbie,' 'Moxie,' 'Edwin,' 'Queen Mab'—come back and do your duty. Kansas and Missouri members, awaken! Let us make the Sunflower and Pike state lead the procession this year. 'Missouri Dick,' if you are alive, let us hear from you. Long live Miss Prudence and the M. G. R."

"Evaline" asks if it is necessary to sign your own name, as well as the one to be signed, to your published letters every time. It is a convenience to the Chaperone if you will do so, as it often saves her from looking through her membership book.

The additional names sent in this week give four votes each to "Coralyn," "Em T. Head" and "Brother Jonathan," and these three will please send in their stories for our amusement and instruction in the order in which their names come—"Coralyn" in April, "Em T. Head" in May, and "Brother Jonathan" in the Month of Roses.



DENT'S Toothache GUM

STOPS TOOTHACHE. Why suffer? Carry a package of Dent's Toothache Gum; applied to cavity or surface relieves INSTANTLY. Not a chewing gum. Insist on DENT'S, the original and only trustworthy. All druggists or by mail, 15c. C. S. Dent & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Little Red Diary.

(Concluded.)

Johnny gave Arthur no chance for explanation, and in the afternoon Arthur wrote him a little note, asking in manly fashion that the trouble be forgiven and forgotten. John Henry deigned no reply, and when Arthur came home to supper, he found that the little fellow had gone to his grandmother's for a short visit. Their grandmother lived in the adjoining town, and the boys often visited her, attending school just the same by coming over in the electric cars.

For four days the boys did not see each other outside of school hours; and then Arthur made up his mind he could stand it no longer, so he went over to his grandmother's to see John Henry and try to make it up. His grandmother told him that John Henry had started home about an hour before, going by the way of the river.

"Why, grannie," he said, "there's no skating now. This thaw has weakened the ice, so that they have posted warnings."

"Well, maybe Johnny didn't go that way, then; but he sat here after luncheon writing in his little red diary, and then he put his things in the bag and picked up his skates, and started home in that direction. See, there's the diary now. You'd better take it home to him." And she picked it up from behind the sofa pillow.

Arthur took it mechanically, though it seemed like a messenger of evil, thrusting itself forward just as he was hoping for complete reconciliation. He went out, and, after taking a few steps in the direction of the river, he opened the little book, feeling that he deserved nothing better than to read what Johnny had said of him in the last four days.

"February 3. I will never forgive Arthur. I think I will run away from home. It's pretty tough on you when everybody is mean to you. Almost everybody, anyway."

Then for two days there were blank spaces. The last entry was made that same day, as his grandmother had suggested.

"February 6. I can't stand it any longer. I am going to put an end to this thing, somehow. I'm dead sick of it."

A cold chill ran down Arthur's back. He knew how sensitive Johnny had always been to ridicule; but, surely, he wouldn't run away from home for a little thing like that! Yet sometimes Johnny had said, "If I were to run away from home, I know just what I would do. I have it all planned."

In ten minutes Arthur had reached the distinct conviction that Johnny had run away, especially after he remembered that a schoolmate of his own, who had always had a liking for the younger boy, was planning to start for New York that very afternoon. What more likely than that Johnny should try to accompany him? What if Johnny had tried to skate down to the railway station, to avoid going home at all! He would never get there alive, if he had. Arthur ran to the river, but saw at once that no one in his senses would think of trying to skate there. The ice was cracked and seamed, while in the centre a clear stream of water was flowing almost unencumbered.

Then he turned and raced to the electric cars. If he could only catch John Henry at the station! The bit of a scare about the river was enough to show Arthur what a terrible sorrow it would be to have his brother in danger of any kind; and he resolved that, if he had but one more chance, no misunderstanding should come between them again.

Passing in the car the avenue that led to the house, he saw his mother, and jumped off to speak to her.

"Johnny's just gone to the station," she said placidly, "with Jim Fairbanks. Jim wanted to know if you weren't coming to see him off, too, but you will have to hurry if you want to get there before the train starts."

Then it was doubtless true that Johnny was going! Arthur cast a despairing look at his unsuspicious mother, who had turned, intending to hurry home out of the cold wind; but he didn't stop to explain. He had never made better time in a sprinting contest than he made from there to the station. As he neared it he heard the whistle of a train in the distance.

"Johnny! hi, Johnny!" he shouted, as he saw his brother, bag in hand, waiting on the platform by the side of sturdy Jim Fairbanks. Johnny put down the bag and ran to meet him.

"Why, what's the matter, Arthur? Is anybody sick? You are as white as a ghost."

"Oh, don't, don't go to New York, John Henry! Don't run away! I will be good to you, truly I will," gasped Arthur, almost exhausted.

"Run away? Why, I never thought of such a thing," exclaimed John Henry, indignantly. "What ails you?"

Arthur tried to catch his breath. "Why, I read your diary over at grandma's, and I thought—I thought—"

John Henry stared in round-eyed amazement. "I didn't suppose you cared—about me—like that," he said slowly. "I didn't mean to leave that diary round again, but I suppose I forgot it. I was writing in it; and I felt so bad to think we'd been mad all these days that I guessed I'd come home as quick as I could, and try to make up."

"Was that what you meant by saying you couldn't stand it?"

"Yes, of course; but there's Jim's train!" Arthur pulled himself together enough to say a decent goodby to Jim, while John Henry tossed the small bag up to him as he stood on the steps; and then the two brothers turned homeward, happier than they had been for days.

And the next entry in the little red diary stood thus:

"February 6. Arthur is the best brother any fellow ever had, and I have made another new resolution about leaving my things around."—Clara Sherman, in Christian Register.

Banner Puzzler

For February.

Solutions—Illi Nois.

New Work—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the father of English poetry, born (according to tradition), in London, in 1328. The deepest obscurity rests on his early history, but he is supposed to have been educated first at Cambridge, and then at Oxford. He served under Edward III in his French campaign, and in 1359 was taken prisoner, being released a year later. He then became connected with the court and married one of the Queen's maids of honor. In 1372 he was sent to Genoa, where he is supposed to have met Petrarch, then residing at Padua. In 1377 he was appointed to a government position, from which he was dismissed in 1386, presumably for neglect of duty. He died in London, October 25, 1400, but the first edition of his complete works was not published until 1542.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A cistern which holds 280 gallons, is empty. It has a supply pipe which will fill it in 10 hours, and a discharge pipe which will empty it in 7 hours. If the supply pipe has been running into it for 4 hours, and then both pipes are opened, in what time will it be emptied?

3.—DIAMOND.

```
      O
    X O X
  X X O X X
O O O O O O O
  X X O X X
    X O X
      O
```

1.—A consonant.
2.—A coop for fowls.
3.—Mother of pearl.
4.—
5.—A vessel.
6.—To mimic.
7.—A consonant.

Centrals down and across give the name of a mythological person who was said to have instituted marriage, altars and sacrifices.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Luff louss rea budoel rimsorr akmgni itsll na denssel tavis fo raif nsghit ebefro rtdenepe nigsht debihn."

5.—QUERY.

Who wrote "Utopia," and in what language was it written?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Blessed are those who die for God,
And earn the martyr's crown of light,
Yet she who lives for God may be
A greater conqueror in His sight."

Answers to Puzzles of March 6.

1.—Edward Everett.
2.—Words forming half-square: Pinon, Inez, Ner, Oz, N.
3.—He sold 12 horses and 8 mules.
4.—Spring.
5.—The name of the first ship that circumnavigated the world was the Victoria.
6.—Horace Mann wrote:

"Lost—Yesterday, between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever."

Chat.

The full set of puzzles used this week was sent by Metta.

Correct solutions were received from Mrs. J. D. Bailey, Newt, H. H. Leonard, L. G. Sharp, Kansas Boy, Illi Nois, and Metta.

Newt says: "Metta had better accept the heart, for Terence is a 'broth of a boy' himself."

Mrs. J. D. Bailey and L. G. Sharp are newcomers who are most welcome.

H. H. Leonard, glad to hear from you again.

"Route 2, R. F. D., Penna." Answers must be sent with all puzzles. Please try again.

Kansas Boy, does your quotation begin with "tact" or "fact"? Please inform.

Illi Nois sends thanks to Terence and says the "boon" he wishes her is the one she could best appreciate.

Metta assures Terence that his "heart" was gladly accepted, and will be tenderly cherished.

A typographical error in the fraction of a recent arithmetical problem has caused considerable remonstrance from puzzlers who worked the "sum" according to the figures and are afraid they will be "marked down."

The Schoolmistress will see that "justice is done to all," in spite of the printer.

CURES DRUNKARDS SECRETLY

Free Package of the Only Successful Cure Known for Drunkenness Sent To All Who Send Name and Address.

It Can Be Put Secretly Into Food or Coffee and Quickly Cures the Drink Habit.

Few men become drunkards from choice or inclination—all welcome release from the awful habit. Golden Specific will cure the worst habitual drunkard. This wonderful remedy can be administered by wife or daughter, in food, tea, coffee or

MR. and MRS. HARRY BURNSIDE.

milk, without causing the slightest suspicion. Its cure is sure, without harmful results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into a habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnside. "After awhile he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would drink harder than ever. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position, and now we are happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman who has suffered as I have, and save her loved ones from the drunkard's grave.

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 3135 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enough of the remedy is sent in each free package to give you an opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. You cannot tell what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forgive yourself for waiting.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and the Back of Your Nose Leaks Nasty, Putrid Clots Into Your Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free. Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time, so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their dis-

FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark. Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

ease is. They continue their K'hawking-k'hawking and spitting and spitting, about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucous in my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. To-day I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease, and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including Consumption.

Catarrh is a deep seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 472 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

TO BE AN EMPEROR

Lukban Had Plans for a Monarchy in Samar.

Seattle, Wash., March 18.—Mail advices from Calbayog, under date of January 26, contained the following:

Major Rosells, who recently surrendered at Calbayog, says that if Lukban had been successful in defeating the Americans in Samar, he had intended to constitute himself emperor and his minor officers princes under his authority, thereby placing the island under absolute monarchy. There was no idea of constituting a Republican form of government. Asked as to how he reconciled the monarchial form of government proposed by Lukban with the independence he had previously stated he believed in, he said something to the effect that the majority of Filipinos in Samar needed a government of that sort. With a sudden burst of frankness he said that he now believed that the Americans would give the people of Samar as good a government as they needed and for that reason as much as because of the difficulty in obtaining supplies he had surrendered himself.

ARMY POST AT MANILA.

Manila, March 17.—Gen. Chaffee has signed a contract for the purchase of a site for an army post at a point seven miles up the Pasig river. The site is a mile and a quarter wide by two miles and a half long. It is bounded on one side by the Pasig river and on the other by the Laguna De Bay. It is on high ground and overlooking Manila. Building on this site will commence as soon as the purchase has been approved by congress.

GEN. FUNSTON.

His Speech Upon Philippine Situation at Chicago.

Chicago, March 12.—General Fred K. S. Funston, who was the guest of honor at an elaborate banquet by the Marquette and Lincoln clubs last night, to-day was honored by two receptions, being the guest of the Chicago Athletic club and the Press club.

General Funston in his speech last night, said:

"Had it not been for the so-called peace party in the states, the insurrection would have been suppressed finally in January, 1900. Since that time 600 lives have been sacrificed and millions of dollars have been spent.

"Two negro soldiers deserted our army, and for a time served in the insurgent army. They were caught and hanged. It would have been more of an act of justice had we hanged some of the people who signed the recent petition to congress asking that we confer with Filipino leaders in an effort to secure peace. In the one case, two ignorant beings were executed, while in the other, people more guilty than they, and in possession of their senses, were allowed to go free.

"We are informed that Major Waller, one of the bravest and best officers in the navy, is to be court martialed because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If that is true, I say bully for Waller. I am glad he did it.

"The great mass of the natives in the Philippines don't know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent want to be left alone, and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The case of Cuba has been held up as an example of what we could do in the far east. I believe my experience in both countries has given me an insight in the character of both peoples. There are forty Cuban leaders who are the superiors of any leader the Filipinos ever had. There is no comparison between the two. And I am not lying awake, either, thinking of how I love the Cubans.

"Many instances of the so-called cruelty and unnecessary explanation have been repeated here in the states. Of the 700 natives who have been convicted and sentenced to death, over 500 have been imprisoned instead."

TO ADJUST CLAIMS.

Pekin, China, March 15.—The United States minister, Mr. Conger, has commissioned Messrs. Bainbridge and Ragsdale, the latter the United States consul at Tientsin, to adjust the indemnity claims of Americans, approximating two million dollars in gold.

Rathbone Case.

New York, March 15.—It is reported that the court is seriously considering throwing out the case of Estes G. Rathbone, one of the accused in the postal fraud cases, says a Havana dispatch to the Herald.

SENATOR HANNA

He is Not a Candidate for the Presidency.

Washington, D. C., March 17.

Apparently there are thousands and thousands of uneasy Republicans in the country who cannot keep still until they learn whether Marcus Alonzo Hanna is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

There are a good many reasons why this cannot be answered satisfactorily at this time. One of these, however, should be sufficient for workaday political purposes. That is this one:

If T. Roosevelt proves a satisfactory chief executive to the Republicans of the country, there will be no occasion for considering other candidates.

The natural inquiry following this is how are the Republican leaders to know if the people are satisfied. It is surmised that there will not be much difficulty about this. Roosevelt will either be nominated without opposition, or his name will not be mentioned in the next Republican national convention as a candidate. That is not a particularly brash statement when one considers the character and temperament of the man and the kind of administration he is framing up.

A year ago, when Presidential discussion was rife in Washington, Hanna declared that under no circumstances would he permit his name to be used. In the summer, as his health materially improved and his spirits became more buoyant, he was less adverse to thinking of the matter, and his intimate friends privately admitted this. Had McKinley lived, Hanna would have had to declare himself by this time. The open fight would have been spirited and Uncle Mark would either have been compelled to accept or refuse support.

Unquestionably great pressure is being brought to bear on him now, especially from the politicians of the south and a certain class of business men from the north, but he can truthfully and with patriotic devotion say that he is not thinking of the matter, and is doing all in his power to help Roosevelt. Even were he personally ambitious for the Presidency, he could do nothing else. It is admitted by all that the President must win or lose with the Republicans of the country before other candidates can be considered.

It is not necessary to estimate the fragment of his administration which is now of record. Whether it is acceptable or disappointing to the country cannot be sufficiently ascertained at this time. The good feeling of the country concentrates here at the capital and may be felt and measured by the newest politician. As Washington sees the situation, until those believing and confiding people feel that their trust has been adequately rewarded or the opposite happens, the discussion of candidates is not a practical question.

There are those who continually force the abrupt proposition that the strong business elements which were organized for McKinley's first nominating campaign, and later for his election, are not friendly to the Roosevelt administration. The answer may be equally abrupt. Those elements are more interested than any one else in sustaining the Roosevelt administration. Inasmuch as there is to be three years of it yet, there need be no expectancy that there will be any demonstrations for a year. Every powerful influence that reaches Washington is apparently pulling with all its might for the success of the Roosevelt administration.

The activity of Hanna in the American Civic Federation is often taken as meaning that the Republican chairman is getting close to the labor element in order to further his Presidential aspirations. This activity is certainly a natural expression of Senator Hanna's political life. After having accomplished a great deal in this direction there are many advantages he might take of the rewards which might be offered him. Probably his course will depend upon conditions. Certainly it will be to the interest of the party which he represents. For a few years Mr. Hanna is bound to be a big force in the Republican party, but so far as one may distinctly see in Washington at this time, future conditions must govern the nature of his activities.

PETITION AGAINST CLAYTON.

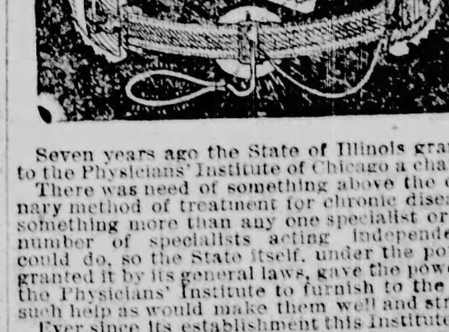
Washington, March 14.—Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has placed in the hands of the President a petition signed by a great number of United States citizens in Mexico, asking for the removal of Ambassador Powell Clayton. It is charged that he is interested in mines to the detriment of the proper protection of American citizens and their interests.

Washington, March 17.—A telegram has been received by Secretary Hay from Powell Clayton, United States ambassador to Mexico, declaring that the charges preferred against him connecting his name with the ownership of Mexican mining stocks, are false.

It is said at the department that there is nothing in the law or regulations to prohibit a minister or ambassador from holding stocks or even engaging in business in the country to which he is accredited. It is further stated at the department, and this has an important bearing upon the charges preferred against Ambassador Clayton, that in every step taken by him in the Mealy case he acted with the approval and in most cases by the direction of the department.

SLAVE TRADERS ROUTED.

Lisbon, March 13.—Portuguese government troops recently attacked twelve strongholds of the slave traders, near Pemba Bay, Portuguese East Africa, and after a prolonged and desperate fight, drove out the traders and liberated seven hundred slaves.



Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter.

There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficent laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

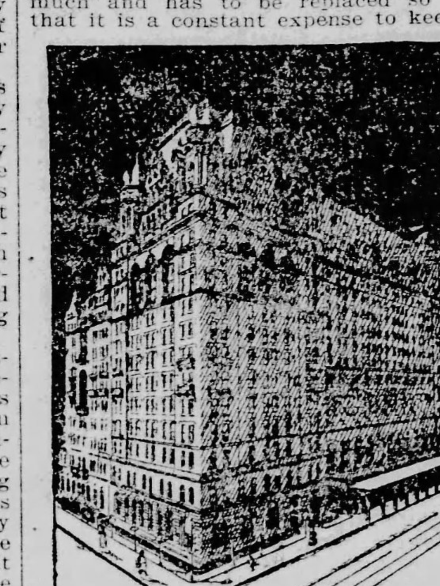
How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have It Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and is Not Affected by Gases.

Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the



The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, one of the Most Magnificent Hotels in the World, is Painted Entirely with the World Famous Carrara Paint.

bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks; it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint, and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first costs than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Company; Chicago Telephone Company; Central Union Telephone Company; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy club house; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, 310 Carrara Works, Barberton, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

NO PANIC IN DAWSON

Mayor Macauley and Consul Sayler Denounce Stories Published.

Vancouver, B. C., March 18.—The following dispatch has been received from Mayor Macauley, of Dawson, asking for its publication:

"Dawson, March 17.—Respecting the widespread reports published in the newspapers of the United States and Canada of an alleged exodus of the people from Dawson City, and of alleged business panic in the city in the heart of the Yukon district, United States Consul Sayler has to-day authorized the following statement:

"'There is absolutely no truth whatever in the rumors published. This office has been in touch with nearly all the people who have left for lower river points, and the number who have gone this winter is about the same as in previous years. The statement that a business panic prevails in Dawson and that the miners are deserting the creeks is also entirely false. From personal investigation I am able to say that the business men of the community have the utmost confidence in the future of Dawson.'"

RODENBERG RESIGNS

Washington, March 14.—William A. Rodenberg, of East St. Louis, Ill., today submitted to President Roosevelt his resignation as a member of the United States civil service commission, to take effect April 1. Richard Dana, of Boston, has been mentioned as a probable successor, but President Roosevelt has not yet announced his intention. Mr. Rodenberg's relations with the President and the other two members of the commission have been cordial, and the latter to-day gave out a statement in which they announced there always had been harmony between the three commissioners and denying a report that a request for his resignation had ever been contemplated. Mr. Rodenberg called on the President several days ago and informed him of his intention to resign and reenter politics and the latter urged him to remain. Mr. Rodenberg formerly represented the Twenty-first Illinois district in Congress.

MRS. M'KINLEY BETTER.

Canton, O., March 17.—Secretary to the President Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, close friends of the late President McKinley, noted an improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition during their visit to her yesterday. All of them left for Washington on a late train last evening.

The visit of these old friends seemed to give Mrs. McKinley much pleasure. The visitors and Mrs. Barber accompanied Mrs. McKinley for a drive and a visit to the cemetery during the morning. Mrs. McKinley caried a bunch of flowers and herself entered the vault and placed them on the casket.

Mrs. McKinley's condition changes but little from day to day, but shows a gradual improvement. She now receives scarcely any medical attention.

OUR NEW ISLANDS.

Copenhagen, March 14.—Confidential reports received here from the Danish West Indies declare there is intense excitement among the negroes of those islands over the sale, owing to their belief that it will mean universal suffrage and office holding. There are fears of insurrection and serious trouble, according to these reports, if the treaty is defeated.

Copenhagen, Denmark, March 14.—Folkething, or lower house of parliament, by a vote of 88 to 7 votes, to-day approved the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The treaty now goes to the Landsthing, or upper house.

WHY THIS HASTE?

Confidential Agent of the Czar Carrying Secret Dispatches.

New York, March 17.—Speeding to St. Petersburg with secret dispatches on the situation in Manchuria, from the Russian embassies in Tokio and Washington, is Prince Lobanow-Rostowsky, a confidential agent of the czar. He is making his journey as short and rapid as steam, endurance and an unlimited supply of money can make it. The prince has at his entire disposal the services of every Russian embassy, consulate and consular agency from Tokio to Kranstad, for the purpose of hastening his urgent message.

The courier of the czar left this city on the steamship Aquitaine for Havre. Prince Lobanow-Rostowsky has been a special attache in the Russian embassy. He left Nagasaki on the Pacific liner Nippon Maru just before the ratification of the Anglo-Japanese treaty for the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese empire was communicated to the powers.

The imperial courier left Washington on the midnight train. He was preceded by a telegram from the Russian embassy in Washington to the Russian consulate in this city which instructed the consul here to assure the prince's passage on the Aquaitaine at all costs. The passage was obtained, and Prince Lobanow-Rostowsky sailed under the Gallicosed name of Lobanow de Rostow.

The mystery of the haste of his transit began in Tokio, where he had been sent out at the special request of the czar to watch the developments of the alliance which was then in process of negotiation, and which was designed to check Russia's movement to obtain the permanent occupation of Manchuria—a province which in extent, population and future possibilities is an empire in itself.

The Russian embassy in the Japanese capital knew that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was an accomplished fact for days before the official announcement of its reaffirmation. Prince Lobanow-Rostowsky now is hastening to St. Petersburg to lay before the czar and Count Lamsdorf, the minister of foreign affairs, important confidential information concerning the immediate prospects of the alliance.

The Russian foreign office is said to have had humiliating experiences with cable messages transmitted in secret codes which failed to keep their secrets, and so Prince Lobanow-Rostowsky set out to bear the dispatches himself.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Washington, March 17.—The senate committee on foreign relations has decided to again take up the reciprocity treaties which are before the senate with a view to securing such amendments to them as will insure their ratification. There has long been contention on the part of the members of the house of representatives that because these treaties affect the tariff system they should be passed upon by the house as well as by the senate. The senate committee on foreign relations was not disposed to concede this point, but because the Dingley bill authorizing these commercial agreements contained a provision requiring the consent of the entire congress, the committee has now taken a position favorable to the house contention. This it has done in adopting the report prepared by its sub-committee, of which Senator Spooner is chairman. This report recommends that each of the reciprocity conventions be amended so as to provide that it shall "take effect when approved by congress." The committee has acted upon this expression in a general way but so far has made no effort to attach the amendment to any of the treaties. It is understood that the next step will be in this direction and it is probable that the question will be taken up at the next regular meeting to be held on Wednesday of this week. Senator Aldrich, who has contended that the treaties should be considered in the light of tariff legislation, will be invited to appear before the committee and give his views on the subject. If the amendment is made to one of the treaties it will be made to all of them and to all agreements of the kind which may in the future be entered into under the provisions of the Dingley act.

The members of the committee on foreign relations are outspoken in their declaration that this concession does not in any way affect the treaty making power of the President and the senate which, they contend, is exclusive of the house, but majority members say that as they voted for the Dingley bill which contains the reciprocity clause, consistency on their part requires that they should insert this clause. They also say that their insertion of it will be a notice to all foreign powers that such provision will be required in all future reciprocity agreements.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Washington, March 14.—The navy department has been officially informed of the departure of the North Atlantic squadron, Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts and Indiana, with Rear Admiral Higginson in command, from Colon, for Port of Spain.

At the conclusion of the squadron's stay at the latter port it will visit next in turn Martinique, Antigust, Culebra and thence return to Hampton Roads, arriving there about May 1.

WILL SEND $2.50 FREE.

Franklin Miles, M.D., LL.B. the Celebrated Chicago Specialist, Will Send $2.50 Worth of His New Special Treatment Free to Each of Our Readers.

When an experienced physician offers to give away $40,000 worth of a New Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach, or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in it. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatment his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

That Dr. Miles is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of testimonials from well known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, two after being given up by six and seven Chicago physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed. Thousands of testimonials sent upon request.

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintance we know Dr. Miles to be a most skillful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement of medical science." Col. Tucker, late General Manager N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., of Cleveland, states: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Mrs. M. E. England, of Cleaves, Ohio, says: "I took Dr. Miles' New Treatment for six weeks and the results were marvelous." Mrs. M. B. Morelan, of Rogers, Ohio, writes: "For 25 years I had heart trouble, could not get relief. Before your treatment could not raise myself out of my chair. You saved my life." Miss Josie Thompson, of Circleville, Ohio: "A consultation of doctors said there was no help for me. It is now four years since I took your new treatment. Have done much hard work since."

This new system of special treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially prepared for their case, FREE, with full directions, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 201 to 209 State St., Chicago. Mention this paper

For Singers and Speakers

The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and, like everything else, I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.

"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of the stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

PRINCE HENRY.

He Has Reached the Other Side in Safety.

Brunsbuettel, Prussia, March 18.—Emperor William left this port at 8:15 this morning, on board the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II, in order to meet Prince Henry of Prussia at Cuxhaven.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, with Prince Henry and his suite on board, is due to arrive off Cuxhaven at about 7 o'clock this evening.

Plymouth, England, March 17.—The Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland, from New York, March 11, having on board Prince Henry of Prussia and his suite, passed the Scilly Islands at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The steamer was expected to reach this port at about 12:30 p. m.

The Deutschland arrived here at 12:30 p. m. and proceeded for Cherbourg and Hamburg at 1:15 p. m. Prince Henry, who was browned, hardy-looking and completely rested after his visit to the United States, spent most of his time on the bridge with the captain or first officer of the steamer.

Berlin, March 17.—Emperor William passed Sunday with the empress at the Kiel Schloss. This morning his majesty boarded the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II. and will traverse the canal to Cuxhaven, where he will await the arrival of the Deutschland, having on board Prince Henry of Prussia. Admiral Von Thomsen and other high naval and military officers will participate in the reception of the prince. The Fourth Marineartillery and the Marine band have been ordered to be present. The cruiser Helax will take Prince Henry ashore, after the Deutschland anchors before Cuxhaven. Then Emperor William, Prince Henry and the latter's suite will board the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which will immediately sail for Kiel.

The prince was on the bridge when the Deutschland entered this harbor, and he waved a cheerful greeting to the German naval attache, Captain Keeper, and other friends who went out to the steamer on the company's tender.

The Deutschland's voyage was pleasant and uneventful.

During the first few days the prince was tired out and mixed but little with the other passengers. He dined with his suite at a separate table in the general saloon, but otherwise he passed the time on the bridge or in his own rooms. During the latter part of the voyage, however, the prince appeared frequently on the promenade deck and talked freely and pleasantly with his fellow-passengers, as he did on the outward trip.

The passengers speak in the highest terms of Prince Henry's affability to all.

COURTESIES EXCHANGED.

Washington, March 13.—The following cablegrams have been made public:

Wilhelmshaven, March 12, 1902.

President of the United States of America, Washington:

Now that my brother has left the hospitable shore of the United States homeward bound, I feel it a pleasing duty to express to you how deeply grateful I and the whole of the German people are for the splendid hospitality and the cordiality of the reception which was accorded to Prince Henry by all classes of the American people.

My outstretched hand has been met by you with a firm, manly and solid grasp. May heaven bless our relations with peace and good will between the two great nations. My best compliments and wishes to Miss Alice.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Washington, March 12.

Emperor William, Wilhelmshaven:

Your brother's visit to this country has accomplished much in showing the depth of kindly feeling which exists between the two nations. It has been most fortunate in every way and I trust you will permit me to congratulate you on the admirable manner in which he has borne himself. He has won the genuine and hearty sympathy and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. We have welcomed him for his own sake and we have welcomed him still more heartily as the representative of yourself and the mighty German people. I thank you in the name of the American people for what you have done and I thank you personally in addition for the gracious form which your courtesy took.

THEO. ROOSEVELT.

German Reichstag adjourned for Easter holidays with tariff tangle in hopeless condition.

SEARCH FOR ANDREE

Two Americans to Try the Balloon Route to Pole.

Cincinnati, O., March 17.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the Commercial-Tribune follows:

The daring adventure in which Aeronaut Andree staked his life in the quest for the North Pole is to be repeated.

A Chicago man and an Indianapolis man are to join hands in the hazardous enterprise.

The Chicago man is Patrick Eneas McDonnell, inventor of an airship in which the trip is to be made. The Indianapolis man is Sergeant Julius R. Frederick, hero of the ill-fated Greely polar expedition, and one of the six survivors of the unfortunate party, whose hardships and sufferings are a part of the history of the country.

The two, together with a sufficient crew to man the ship, will start next July. They go not alone in quest of the pole, but to search for Major Andree, who, both believe, is alive and well, a prisoner at the pole, where he is confined through inability to engineer his balloon through the adverse currents of air that swirl in every conceivable direction above the pole itself.

McDonnell, in his statement, made public through Frederick, asserts:

"By means of an air ship I propose to go in search of Prof. Andree. I believe, however, that this will necessitate proceeding to the pole, as I am much impressed with the idea that Andree and his very scientifically constructed balloon—the best that was ever built—has reached the pole but is unable to return.

"That Andree was lost in getting to the pole, a distance of only 1,800 miles—not more than fifty hours' drift at an average speed of sixteen miles an hour—is not worthy of a moment's entertainment, when we take into consideration the fact that we had five of the balloons in the race with each other at the Paris Exposition of 1900, making distances of 1,193 miles in 35 hours and 25 minutes; 843 miles in 27 hours and 25 minutes; 766 miles in 21 hours and 34 minutes, and 757 miles in 22 hours, none of which was as large as Andree's balloon or to be compared with it in scientific construction.

Andree's balloon was given the credit by expert aeronauts of being capable of sustaining itself in air for fifteen days, and has undoubtedly conveyed the intrepid explorer to his high goal. But we should not attempt to reach the pole in a drifting balloon if we expect to return with a geographical description of our explorations.

"The proper way to reach the pole is by airship, constructed in such manner as to be capable of fulfilling the following requirements:

"First—The ship should be sufficiently heavier than its displacement of air to enable it to rest at ease on the earth in at least a 15-mile an hour wind without being tied down.

"Second—Its motors should be capable of lifting it and its load vertically into the air and then move off in any direction at the will of the operator, within its range of speed.

"Third—The ship should be capable of poising itself over any designated spot of earth in any wind within its range of speed and at any altitude within its range of elevation.

"Fourth—The ship should be capable of attaining a speed of at least 60 miles an hour in a calm, or for round trip, i. e., the wind would add to or take from this speed, according to direction. The speed can be attained by making the ship sufficiently large to carry the necessary motor, as the resistance does not increase proportionately with the power to lift in a gas body of the proper shape.

"Fifth—The ship should be capable of sustaining itself at full power of the motors for at least six days without replenishment.

"Sixth—When gas is used, the expansion and contraction by altitude or temperature should be automatically controlled so as to avoid the loss of same, or cause any undue strain on the envelope.

"My air ship, constructed along these lines, when completed, will be 450 feet long and 55 feet wide, composed of a tubular bridged frame work having metal cones on each end, the whole covered with a gas-tight envelope, and sufficiently rigid to resist the pressure of the air at a speed of 100 miles an hour.

"It is our intention to start in July; all will be in readiness then. We will first make several trips to Spitzbergen, and will there establish our basis of supplies. From there, before the beginning of August, we set out on the journey to the pole. It will require but little time for us to reach our destination, and, if all goes well, we will return in the same time.

"We expect to bring back with us word of Andree—Andree living."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Madrid, March 15.—The queen regent has commissioned Senor Sagasta to form a new cabinet.

The queen regent only called upon Senor Sagasta to reconstruct the ministry, after she found it impossible to induce the various sectional leaders to attempt the formation of a coalition cabinet.

The Pope has appealed to her majesty not to permit the recent decree, obliging religious congregations to comply with the law of assassinations, to be put in force. The decree becomes operative March 21, so the new cabinet will be early confronted with a question admitted to be extremely difficult to settle.

French Canadians uneasy over proposed scheme to recruit British troops in the Dominion.

Pure Whiskey Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.

226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—ED.

A MIRACLE HEALER

Restores Health and Strength to Chronic Sufferers by a Mighty Subtle Force of Nature.

Startling Disclosures Relative to the Most Wonderful Power Known to Man—Doctors Puzzled.

THE SICK HELPED FREE

Professor Adkin Offers to Help the Sick and Afflicted Free of Cost—Hundreds Cured at Their Own Homes.

The Medical World has been startled by the wonderful cures effected by Professor Thos. F. Adkin, a distinguished scientist, who is devoting his life to the relief of suffering humanity. People in the last stages of consumption; men and women living in constant dread of death from Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Cancer, Dropsy, Heart Disease and other dangerous ailments have been restored to health by the treatment of this wonderful man, after every known remedy and scores of eminent specialists had been tried in vain.

Not in the history of Medical Science have so many startling cures been recorded. So marvelous has been his success in healing all kinds of disease, that his patients call him a Miracle Healer, a man of Supernatural Powers, a Physician with the key to the Fountain of Youth; yet Professor Adkin declares there is nothing wonderful about his ability to cure disease, and says that he cures simply because he "understands nature."

A reporter called upon Professor Adkin a few weeks ago. He found a man of commanding figure, whose personality was masterful and refreshing. His eyes, though full of kindliness, seemed to penetrate one's very thoughts, while his every act and word spoke of honesty and consideration of others. He is clearly a man of wonderful force of character.

He said: "I cannot attempt to tell you what my treatment is which I call 'Vitaopathy.' In these days of quackery and fakes, every advance in science is imitated by a score of ignorant charlatans who pretend to have mastered its details. Were I to attempt to explain to you for publication the practice of Vitaopathy, without discussing its every phase, which I have not time to do, there would be a dozen unscrupulous persons pretending to understand its use, before the publication has been out a week. Vitaopathy is not Christian science, it is not Hypnotism nor Divine Healing. It is infinitely more thorough and far-reaching than any of them.

"'Vitaopathy' is a subtle force of nature, regulating the intellectual and spiritual being which controls the physical man. It puts the system in a receptive condition, which enables the body to receive the full benefit of my Vitaopathic vegetable remedies which are used in combination with it.

"It is true that this new treatment is every day making wonderful cures. It has cured the blind, it has made the lame walk, it has cured various organic troubles, which had brought the sufferer to death's door. And here let me ask you to announce to all the readers of your paper that I stand ready at any time to give the benefit of my experience to anyone who is in need of help. I will gladly make a complete diagnosis of the case of any one who is in poor health, and I will prescribe a thorough course of home treatment free of cost, which I positively guarantee to cure. Especially do I make this offer to those who are afflicted with dangerous disease, and have been treated by other methods without avail. If there are any who are in the grip of Consumption, Blood Poison, Bright's diseases, Chronic Kidney Disorder, Nervous Debility, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Disease; if any of our readers are suffering from constant Headache, Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Female Troubles, Lost Vitality, Vertigo, or other similar ills, I invite them to write me fully of their condition, and I will give them personal attention, and help them to a complete recovery of health.

"I want no one to send me any money. I am willing to give this service to all who will put themselves in my hands, without a penny of charge, feeling that, having been blessed with the ability to cure disease when others fail, it is my duty to help those who cannot help themselves."

Professor Adkin showed the reporter scores of letters from Doctors, Clergymen, Statesmen, Educators, College Professors, Lawyers and others high in life who have been cured by Vitaopathy, as well as letters from many men and women from all walks of life who availed themselves of his free offer of help, and the reporter left with a strange feeling of encouragement, believing that he had met the most wonderful man of the age.

The following are a few extracts from letters which the reporter examined personally:

"I feel it a debt I owe to suffering humanity to make known what has been done for me. I had suffered for over forty years from catarrh of the throat, stomach and bowels. I coughed day and night. I was in continuous pain. I had tried so many kinds of treatment without benefit that I had given up all hope. By chance I learned of a woman whom you had cured after the doctors had given her up to die, and I wrote for your free help. That was one month ago. To-day I am a well woman. I cannot understand it. My friends are amazed. My family physician is puzzled. I wish I could go out and proclaim the virtues of your marvelous treatment from the housetops. You may use this letter as you please. I know my recommendation can only result in good.

MRS. A. W. MOORE.
Box 638, Fitzgerald, Ga.

"I cannot express my gratitude for what you have done for my wife. She was on her death-bed; she was paralyzed and had a clot of blood on her brain. Physicians said there was no hope that she could recover, but you have saved her life. She improved from the very first day she commenced your treatment. The clot of blood has disappeared, she sleeps well and has a splendid appetite. Refer any sufferers who doubt your marvelous power to me or let them come to my home and witness the wonderful cure you have performed in my wife's case. My neighbors all know the condition my wife was in when she commenced your treatment, and they were hourly expecting her death. I hope and pray that I may be at your command to help those who suffer, and get them to write to you for free help.

W. S. SWAYNE, Ph. G.,
Prop'r Spring Clear Lithia Water,
New Haven, Conn.

Every reader of this paper who is sick with any disease is advised to write to this miracle healer, addressing his or her letter to Professor Thos. F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons, Office 190 N., Rochester, N. Y. State the leading symptoms of your complaint, and ask Professor Adkin to help you without cost, and you will undoubtedly be able to get cured, as so many others have been. Vitaopathy is unquestionably the most wonderful science of the age, and Professor Adkin the greatest miracle healer in the world.

CASTRO AND ORTIZ

Panama People Welcome Government Leaders.

Panama, March 15.—The government generals, Castro and Ortiz, have arrived here and received one of the most enthusiastic welcomes ever witnessed in Panama. The crowds in the streets leading to the railroad station made traffic almost impossible. The cheers for the generals were deafening.

Referring to the engagement at Agua Dulce, on February 20, Gen. Castro said that the government troops, numbering 800 men, were attacked by three thousand revolutionists. On the third day of the fighting both drinking water and ammunition in Agua Dulce became scarce and General Castro ordered his troops to retreat. To do this the government forces had to break through the rebel lines.

General Castro says he knows positively that of the forces under the revolutionary General Herrera, over 700 were killed or wounded. He characterized the bravery of the revolutionists as something extraordinary and said that many of them were killed within three feet of the entrenchments.

General Salazar, the governor of Panama, says that the arrival of General Bertie with 2,000 men of the battalion of the Gramalote is expected here within a short time. When these forces arrive, an attack upon the revolutionists under General Herrera will immediately be made.

General Castro traveled over three hundred miles in crossing the Andes from Agua Dulce to Bocas Del Toro. Many of his men died on this march.

A report has just reached here that sixty men of the Fifth battalion of Cali have landed near Colon.

The burial of General Guizado, former president of the supreme court, occurred here yesterday.

Col. Uribe, cousin of Gen. Uribe-Uribe, was killed in the battle of Agua Dulce.

TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, March 17.—A band of Bulgarian revolutionists recently attacked the Turkish guards at Nerus, in the district of Djumabala, but were repulsed with the loss of two men killed and a number wounded. The Turks sustained no losses.

Arrests and deportations of military and civil officials continue to be daily occurrences.

The trial of fourteen persons arrested in connection with the case of Fuad Pasha commences to-day. The sultan has commuted the sentences of Fuad Pasha and Gen. Nazim Pasha from degradation and imprisonment to simple exile.

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

London, March 17.—With reference to the Russo-Japanese war rumors the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says he is able to vouch that the Siberian railway is declining consignments from merchants because the resources of the line are fully occupied in forwarding troops and war material to Vladivostock.

Treason Cases.

Durban, Natal, March 15.—The civil treason court has been disbanded. Hereafter persons charged with treason will be tried by court martial. Of the estimated eight hundred rebels in Natal, 500 have been tried. Their sentences ranged up to ten years' imprisonment, and the fines to which the convicted men were also sentenced, amounted in some cases to as high as £5,000.

CHINESE REBELS.

Government General Defeated and Revolution in Three Provinces.

Hong Kong, March 18.—Gen. Ma has been defeated by the Kwang-Si rebels, who have taken possession of Fang-Cheng. They have killed or captured all the mandarins, and have looted the town.

Gen. Ma attacked the rebel strongholds but after an engagement lasting two days was forced to retreat. The rebels then established their headquarters at Fang-Cheng.

The rebellion is spreading rapidly in the provinces of Kwang-Si, Kwang-Tung and Yun-Nan.

A letter received at Hong Kong from Tien-Pai, fifty miles from Kwang-Chou, says all business is suspended there owing to fear of the rebels.

Marshal Su is at Lien-Chou, and General Ma is at Kao-Cheu (both in Kwang Tung province). Both of these commanders are awaiting reinforcements. They wish to join their forces but the rebels are holding all the intervening passes and prevent a junction of the government troops.

Many of the imperial soldiers are joining the rebels, owing to the superior pay offered them and the opportunity for looting.

The rebel leader is Hung-Ming, a relative of the celebrated Hung-Sou-Chuen, leader of the Tai-Ping rebellion.

COL. GRIMM CONDEMNED.

Vienna, March 17.—About sixty arrests have been made in connection with the condemnation to death by court martial at Warsaw of a Russian colonel named Grimm for the systematic revelation of military secrets to a foreign power. Among the persons apprehended are a number of Russian officers of high rank. Colonel Grimm has not yet been executed.

It is asserted that Col. Grimm, during the ten years, has revealed to Germany every plan prepared by Russia in the eventuality of war between the two countries. The discovery was due to Col. Grimm's wife, who denounced her husband in revenge for his having paid court to another woman.

Gen. Puzyrevski, the commander at Warsaw, is suspected of being implicated with Col. Grimm.

STUDENTS BANISHED.

London, March 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says the governor of Moscow and the minister of the interior, M. Sipiaguine, strongly urged that the five hundred students who were arrested recently in Moscow for rioting should be deported to Siberia, but that owing to the milder counsel of the minister of education only fifteen of the students will be sent to Siberia, while the others will be banished to various towns and villages in Russia.

Cabling from Odessa, Sunday, March 9, the correspondent of the Standard says that the arrest yesterday of a group of students bearing red flags led to an attempted rescue and a riot, during which, it is reported, a policeman and a rioter were killed. One hundred and sixty arrests have been made and troops now patrol the city to prevent a recurrence of the disorder.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A Discovery of a Remedy Has Been Made That Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

One Week's Trial Package Sent Free to All Men Who Write for It.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized positive and permanent cure for Lost Manhood in all its forms and stages. It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such that all physicians know when they stand sponsor for a remedy that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when upon their reputation

they make the statement that Regenerative Tablets will cure all cases of Lost Manhod, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele or weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. This company will send every person who is suffering from nervous diseases a week's treatment absolutely free. There is but one test of a genuine medicine and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their one week free treatment to be tried. After using Regenerative Tablets one week, the sufferer will find new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition; a new man in vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect, and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness toward the opposite sex; cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess or overwork and business cares, all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory; emissions, impotency and varicocele. Regenerative Tablets will effect a cure at any age; there is no case that it will not cure permanently except where epilepsy or insanity has already been reached. Fallopia Lynn Co. makes no restrictions; every person who writes will be sent a week's treatment absolutely free and postpaid, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. They have received thousands of letters from people all over the country telling of the most astonishing cures made by Regenerative Tablets. Their one week free offer is genuine, and no embarrassing questions asked. Write to-day to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Pozzoni Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment free; their book which is also free and sent with the free treatment will explain how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

TO PROMOTE EVANS

To Retire as Pension Commissioner When New Place Is Found.

Washington, March 18.—There is no longer any doubt that Pension Commissioner Evans will, within the next few months at latest, sever his connection with the pension bureau to accept from the President a position which will be a substantial promotion, but which has not yet been definitely selected.

It is well known that Mr. Evans has the entire confidence of the President, and the latter will not consider the question of his retirement until a position entirely satisfactory to the commissioner has been provided.

No decision has been reached concerning a successor to Mr. Evans, nor will any action be taken until the President is thoroughly convinced that he has found a man of the same high character and sterling worth possessed by the present commissioner in so high a degree.

TO APPOINT SARGENT.

Washington, March 15.—The position of commissioner general of immigration has been tendered by the President to Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to succeed Terrence V. Powderly, the present incumbent.

It is understood that the reason for the President's action in desiring to relieve Mr. Powderly is because he has not worked in harmony with the higher officials of the treasury department, which has resulted in more or less friction.

It also has been determined to relieve Thomas Fitchie, commissioner at New York, and his assistant, Edward F. McSweeney. The changes, it is said, will take effect April 1, although it is not given out who will succeed the two latter officials.

FUNSTON'S NEW COMMAND.

Washington, March 18.—The statutory retirement of Major-General F. S. Otis on the 25th inst. will vacate the commands of the military departments of the Lakes at Chicago and of Dakota at St. Paul. Major-General MacArthur, now at Denver, in command of the department of the Colorado, will be transferred to Chicago, and Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, now in this city, on leave of absence, will succeed General MacArthur in command of the department of Colorado. Brigadier-General William A. Kobbe, who is also in this city on leave of absence, will be assigned to command the department of Dakota.

PRESIDENT OF WAR COLLEGE.

Washington March 14.—By direction of the President, Major General Samuel M. B. Young has been relieved from command of the department of California and ordered to this city to assume the presidency of the army war college which is to be established at Washington barracks, provided the necessary funds are appropriated by Congress. General Young is regarded as one of the ablest and most progressive general officers in the army, and was specially selected by the secretary of war to organize and direct the proposed war college.

Brigadier General Robert P. Hughes, now on duty in this city, as president of the military board on uniform, has been selected as the successor of General Young in command of the department of California.

Mr. Choate First at Coronation.

Washington, March 14.—The state department denies that Special Ambassador Whitelaw Reid will take precedence of the resident ambassador, Joseph H. Choate at the coronation of King Edward VII. Mr. Choate will rank Mr. Reid and will present Mr. Reid to the king.

Crowninshield Promoted.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Captain Arent Schuyler Crowninshield to be rear admiral. He also nominated Lieutenant-Commander Robert M. G. Brown, to be a commander on the retired list.

SHIPPING BILL

Passed the Senate and Now Goes to the House

Washington, March 18.—After a prolonged debate, the senate passed the ship subsidy bill at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the final vote upon the measure being 42 to 21. Senators Allison and Dolliver, of Iowa; Spooner and Quarles, of Wisconsin, and Proctor and Dillingham, of Vermont, Republicans, voted against final passage of the bill, and Senator McLaurin, Democrat, of South Carolina, voted for it. Some amendments to the bill were adopted, but they were all agreeable to those in charge of the measure, the friends of the bill voting down all other amendments. With the exception of the amendment offered by Mr. Allison and accepted by Mr. Frye, limiting the time of the operation of contracts made under the provisions of the bill to July 1, 1920, and providing that the amount of the expenditure under the mail subsidy paragraph should not at any time exceed $5,000,000 annually none of the amendments materially affected the bill as it was reported from the commerce committee.

GEN. MILES' REQUEST.

Washington, March 17.—The Post says:

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the army, made a specific request to the war department to be sent to the Philippines, and in connection therewith submitted a plan by which, in his opinion, the war could be brought to an end without further loss of life to either side. He proposed to employ methods similar to those used by him so successfully in his Indian campaigns.

Secretary Root, after due consideration, denied Gen. Miles' request and disapproved the plan submitted. The papers, so endorsed by the secretary, were sent to the White House, and the President subsequently concurred in the secretary's action. The final endorsement, disposing of the matter, is said to bear date of March 5, 1902.

In effect, President Roosevelt and Secretary Root hold that the war in the Philippines is already at an end, or virtually so, and that the adoption of Gen. Miles' plan involving a change of policy in dealing with the inhabitants of the archipelago, would be unfair to those officials, military and civil, whose work has brought about almost complete pacification.

RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE.

Washington, March 12.—The fourth conference of the house Republicans on the reciprocity question was fruitless, like those that preceded it; the conference adjourned at midnight until next Tuesday. The victory was with the advocates of reciprocity as the motion to adjourn was carried 72 to 54, after a motion to amend the motion to make it a sine die adjournment, offered by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, one of the leaders of the opposition, had been voted down, 61 to 79. The motion to adjourn was made by Speaker Henderson, and the opponents of reciprocity claimed, after the adjournment, that some of their friends did not care to offend the speaker by declining to heed his appeal for a further conference. Earlier in the evening the opponents of reciprocity had insisted on a vote upon the main proposition. The session last night was a stormy one. Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, offered a compromise proposition for a reciprocity arrangement to last until December 1, 1903, which he claimed had the approval and endorsement of President Roosevelt. He also said he had assurances that if the house granted a 20 per cent concession the senate would not increase it.

CUBAN CONFEREES.

Washington, March 17.—The conferees who are seeking to reconcile differences on the manner of relief to be given to Cuba, resumed their sessions at 3 p. m. to-day. In anticipation of this meeting the element opposing the ways and means committee asked their associates to gather at 2 p. m. to consider the situation. It is understood that at this first meeting the five conferees representing the opposition will make a report and ask for instructions on the two propositions pending before the conferees. One proposition is the 20 per cent reciprocity plan limited to December, 1903. The other is the rebate plan, to maintain the regular duties and to pay to Cuba out of the treasury an amount equal to 20 per cent of the duties, roughly estimated at about $9,000,000. As between these plans and some modifications of them, the conferees have thus far been unable to agree. Some of the beet sugar men said prior to the meeting that the rebate plan probably would be insisted upon.

ABOUT THE FILIPINOS.

Washington, March 12.—David P. Barrows, chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes of the Philippine islands, to-day gave testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines. He separated the Filipinos into two elements, the cultivated class and the subordinate class, although the dominant cultured class is small—only about a dozen families in every town of a population of 10,000. The remainder have no education and no wealth, and are controlled economically and socially by the upper class. For two years, he said, this latter class and the Americans labored under a great misapprehension of each other, but there was an understanding now. He agreed with Governor Taft that small garrisons quartered in the midst of the Filipinos hindered the life of the town and acted as an irritation to the natives. The upper class, he said, possessed an influence over the lower class that the United States authorities have been slow to appreciate.

Among the lower class, Mr. Barrows said, there is a strong desire for social betterment as evidenced by the sending of the children to school.

In response to a question by Mr. Hale he described the masses as being uncultured and uneducated, closely following the directions and feelings of their leaders, whether in hostility to the authority of the United States or in the exhibition of a friendly spirit.

Congress to Adjourn by June 10.

Washington, Marcr 14.—Senator Hale, who is a leading member of the senate committee on appropriations, and also of the Republican steering committee, expresses the opinion that congress will be prepared to adjourn for the session by June 10.

Wilson-Lassiter Contest.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The contest case of Wilson vs. Lassiter, for the seat from the Fourth Virginia congressional district, come up for hearing to-day before the House committee on elections.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Lovely Complexion FREE.

Every Lady in the Land Can Now Have a Beautiful Skin—A Trial Box Free.

No lady should despair if her complexion is imperfect. Merely send your name and address to Mme. M. Ribault, 4282 Elsa Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and she will send you free prepaid in plain wrapper a trial package of her wonderful remedies that absolutely guarantee a perfect, clear skin. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, but is absolutely pure and you can use it privately at home. It permanently removes moth patches, redness crow's feet, pimples, blackheads, flesh worms, sallowness, freckles, tan, sunburn and all other complexion disfigurements.

Helen H. Ralston, 628 Lexington ave., Newport, Ky., has a complexion fair as a May day queen. She says of it: "I cannot see why any lady should continue to lack a beautiful complexion when it can be so easily obtained by simply sending name and address to Mme. M. Ribault the same as I did. Write her to-day."

NATIVE OFFICERS CRUEL

Gen. Otis Gives His Opinions of the Filipinos.

Washington, March 18.—Major General Otis again appeared before the Senate committee on Philippines to-day. General Otis said that when he left the Philippines in May, 1900, the army had dispersed all of Aquinaldo's army, quiet prevailed during the months of May and June and hardly a shot was fired; it was safe to go to all parts of Luzon and other islands and a very large trade had been established; civil government had been set up, also the supreme court and the courts of first instance in seven of the nineteen provinces of Luzon.

General Otis, answering a question by Senator Culberson, said he never trusted native officers, because they were too cruel to their men. He said he could trust their loyalty, but they treated their captives with too much cruelty. "They were as bad as the insurgents," said he.

"When he left the Philippines," he said, "the war, as war, had ceased." Answering a query by Senator Hale, General Otis said he saw no difficulty in withdrawing a material number of troops from the island. The native forces he declared to be very necessary and said there was no peace in Manila until the native police was organized. General Otis said that when he left Manila he apprehended further trouble, because there was a certain element which dominated the ignorant classes. The great majority, however, wanted peace. No armed bands of any importance, he said, were opposed to the United States at that time.

Asked by Senator Hale where the supplies, money, arms, etc., of the insurgents came from, General Otis said that they received 2,500 rifles from Admiral Dewey, and they also received from Hong Kong certain arms, shipped aboard an American vessel, which landed at Batangas. They had received some arms from Japan and had captured some from the Spaniards at small garrisons which they attacked. He said that the merchants gave him more trouble than the insurgents themselves.

The troops of the United States, he said, had treated the Filipinos with the greatest kindness. Every statement of harsh treatment he heard of had been investigated. "In fact," said he, "we were laughed at by the Spaniards and the European army officers for the humanity we exercised."

As to the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, he said that Aguinaldo's former secretary of state had told him that it would take 100 years to accomplish this.

Gen. Otis said that the Filipinos were not capable of self-government. The Filipinos, he said, understand that they must have protection, because without it other nations would divide up the islands, but they were desirous of making the best possible terms they could with the United States. Their idea was to have control of the internal affairs of the island, but protection outside.

Gen. Otis testified, in response to questions by Senator Rawlins, that he knew very little of the correspondence between Gen. Merritt and Aguinaldo, but he recalled Aguinaldo's reply to a communication referring to an agreement that the insurgent forces should withdraw to a certain point designated. He had himself directed Aguinaldo to withdraw to the suburbs of Manila, outside the American defenses, according to the terms of the protocol with Spain. This was not only a military necessity, but in accordance with right and duty. No nation in the world, said he, except the United States, "would have allowed those people to have hemmed us in the way they did." The order for their withdrawal was made solely in the interests of peace. The dual occupancy of Manila, Gen. Otis said, he considered dangerous. He based his whole action, he said, on the protocol, as he understood it.

At 12 o'clock the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW COLOMBIAN MINISTER

Washington, March 17.—Senor Jose Vicente Concha, the new minister from the United States of Colombia, presented his credentials to the President to-day. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Hay and by Mr. T. Horran, the secretary of the Colombian legation. Since his stay here of a week Senor Concha has been giving his attention to the protocol prepared by his predecessor governing the construction of an isthmus canal at Panama and during the present week this will be presented to the state department for joint signatures by the representatives of both governments.

Secretary Hitchcock's Brother Dead

Washington, March 18.—Secretary Hitchcock telegraphed here to-day that his brother, Henry Hitchcock, died at his home in St. Louis at ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Hitchcock had been ill for some weeks with heart trouble. He was 71 years old. He was formerly president of the St. Louis Bar Association and had a wide reputation among lawyers throughout the country. He was offered a seat on the bench of the United States supreme court by President Harrison but declined on account of his large practice. He was one of the trustees of the new Carnegie institution and was interested in many public institutions. Secretary Hitchcock and his family are now in St. Louis, where they were summoned on account of the illness.

Treasure Found in a Saloon.

Carbondale, Ill., March 14.—Over $8,000 has been found in the saloon formerly run by Froelich brothers, in Tamaroa.

Battle over ore rates or great lakes promised between steel trust and J. C. Gilchrist, largest independent owner.

WALLER AND DAY

Court-Martialed at Manila on a Singular Charge.

Manila, March 17.—Few incidents since the American military operations began in the Philippines have attracted more attention than the court-martial trial of Major Lyttleton W. T. Waller and Lieut. John H. A. Day, of the Ma-

MAJOR L.W.T. WALLER.

rine Corps, which began to-day. The court is composed of army officers and officers of the Marine Corps, with Col. James Fourney, of the Marine Corps presiding. The two officers are accused of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial.

The charges specify that Major Waller and Lieut. Day killed three native stevedores on the streets of Basey, Samar, without trial. These stevedores were among the natives who accompanied the disastrous expedition of Major Waller and a detachment of marines to the interior of Samar last December. It is said these stevedores mutinied and proceeded to the foothills, where they dug camotes, a variety of sweet potato, and that they later concealed and refused to turn them over to the Americans, saying that when the marines died of hunger they would have a good supply of arms and ammunition.

Washington, March 17.—Much sympathy is expressed here for the two marine officers who were placed on trial at Manila to-day, charged with executing natives of the island of Samar without trial. Friends of the two officers attribute their actions to loss of mind, due to the privations which they suffered in their expedition last December. Major Waller is known particularly well here, having been appointed to the Marine Corps from Virginia. He was commissioned second lieutenant in 1880. He was on the frigate Lancaster in the Mediterranean, and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1885, and in 1890 became captain, and was stationed at Norfolk, Va., from 1891 to 1895. He was transferred to the battleship Indiana when the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor indicated war with Spain, and had charge of the second battery on that ship. In November, 1899, Major Waller, who had been promoted to that rank July 25, 1899, was stationed at the marine barracks at Cavite, where he remained until early in June, 1900, when he sailed for Taku with a detachment of 100 marines, and took part in the fighting at Tien-Tsin on July 16, assisting in capturing a fort. After leaving China, he returned to Manila, and from there, on October 22, 1901, he went to the island of Samar with 300 marines. Soon afterwards he attacked a force of insurgents occupying a strong position at Sojton, and, after two days' desperate fighting, carried the position. Two of the marines and 26 insurgents were killed.

MR. WHITE TO RETIRE.

Berlin, March 17.—With expressions of regret the newspapers here print a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Andrew D. White, the American ambassador to Germany, will retire next November.

Washington, March 17.—The understanding among State department officials and among his friends has been for some time that Mr. White intended retiring from the post of ambassador at Berlin next November when he will reach the age of 70 years. Mr. White's health is not very robust, and in addition there are other reasons which influence him in seeking the retirement of private life.

ALFRED MOSELEY COMING.

Liverpool, March 17.—The White Star line steamship Oceanic, which sails from this port Wednesday, March 19, for New York, will have among her passengers Alfred Moseley and the Marquis Townshend. The former is going to America to arrange for the visit of his labor and education commissions to the United States.

Alfred Moseley is coming to the United States to arrange for the visit to this country in the autumn of a commission representing workmen's organizations in five-sixths of the great British industries. The delegates, who will be elected, are to accompany Mr. Moseley at his expense. They will be accompanied by newspaper and literary men.

Mr. Moseley will also defray the expenses of a visit to the United States at the same time of a commission of experts whose object is to inquire into the educational systems of the United States.

Dakota Legislative Anniversary.

Yankton, S. D., March 17.—Dakota pioneers recall the fact that to-day marks the fortieth anniversary of the convening of the first legislature of the Territory of Dakota, which met at Yankton, March 17, 1862. Of the members of the upper house of that first assembly, W. W. Brookings, of Minnehaha county, is the only one still living, and M. K. Armstrong, of this county, holds the same distinction for the lower house.

Cancer

A Celebrated Ohio Physician's Marvelous Discovery How to Cure the Dreaded Cancer in Your Own Home Mailed Free.

This treatment has completely cured hundreds of cases so desperate that noted surgeons refused to operate, declaring them fatal and hopeless.

Mr. Geo. W. Yost, an old and prominent citizen of Easton, Ills., says: "Your home treatment cured me without pain in 10 days of a cancer of 20 years' standing."

James McMullen, a leading G. A. R. and old resident of Lebanon, Ohio, says: "I suffered for years with cancer of the lip. In 10 days your remedy cured me with hardly a sign of a scar left."

Mrs. J. Woodrow, of 11 Lyne Road, Crewkerne, England, says: "Your remedy cured me of cancer of the breast in 10 days."

Send name and address if you are a sufferer or if you know of any one who is, and we will send all necessary information and hundreds of convincing testimonials absolutely free. Address Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Co., Box 533, Lebanon, Ohio. Don't fail to write to-day.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York: Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled —— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Hoxbar, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

CONGRESS ASKED

To Pass Bill for Relief of Andrews' Raiders.

Columbus, O., March 18.—Mr. Painter presented a joint resolution Monday memoralizing Congress to pass the Foraker bill granting a pension to those members of Andrew's raiders living in Wood and Hancock counties. The bill grants them $100 per month each. These men lingered for months in what was known as "Symmes' Hole," Chattanooga, and suffered untold hardships. There are but seven of them, W. F. Brown, W. J. Knight, Phil. Blensinger, John A. Wilson, Jacob Parrot, Wm. H. Reddick and Daniel A. Dorsey. The resolution was passed by the house. Mr. Painter also introduced a bill placing in the care of the commissioners of Wood and Sandusky counties the Maumee state pike.

WILL BE VAN DEVANTER

Wyoming Man Said to be Slated for Hitchcock's Post.

Chicago, March 18.—The Washington correspondent of the Record-Herald says that Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming, will, without much doubt, be the new secretary of the interior to succeed Mr. Hitchcock, whose resignation is expected to be in the hands of the President at an early date.

Mr. Van Devanter is now assistant attorney-general for the interior department and is known to be in the President's mind for promotion to the head of the department. Other men have been urged, but Mr. Van Devanter is, at this time, the President's first choice.

President Roosevelt does not admit to anyone that he has chosen Secretary Hitchcock's successor, but it is well understood among senators that the present secretary will soon leave the cabinet.

Mr. Van Devanter is only 43 years old. He is a native of Indiana, of Dutch descent, and he has been eighteen years in Wyoming, where he has filled many offices and won a good reputation as a public servant and as a lawyer. He was appointed chief justice of the Wyoming supreme court by President Harrison before he was 30 years old. He has been in the interior department for five years, and both Secretary Bliss and Secretary Hitchcock declared that he was invaluable to them in the administration of that great department.

Mr. Van Devanter is a wonderfully hard worker, a fine executive, and knows every detail of the work of the interior department. He attracted the attention and won the admiration of President Roosevelt some months ago during a series of conferences on department matters.

Judge Van Devanter has taken no part in the effort which some of his friends have made to secure his appointment to a place in the cabinet and is thoroughly loyal to his chief, Secretary Hitchcock.

Both the secretary and Mr. Van Devanter are now out of the city. Senators who have talked with the President say they would not be surprised if the resignation of Secretary Hitchcock and the appointment of Mr. Van Devanter in his place were announced before the end of the month.

TESTING TOBACCO.

New York, March 17.—A board appointed by Rear Admiral Barker, commandant at the Brooklyn navy yard, has met to test the merits of 31 brands of tobacco, and to pick from these one that will be used by the sailors for a year to come. Commanders Miller and Adams and Paymasters Cheatham, Rogers and Schafer were appointed to the board.

Two hundred thousand pounds is to be the order, and the method has put some of the tars on a flowery bed of ease and luxury for a few days. When the officers decided that they were not equal to the test of passing opinions on the quality of the different brands of chewing tobaccos, they called on the salts themselves, and sent a boatswain out among the crew of the receiving ship Columbia for volunteers.

"Five experienced men are wanted to chew 31 different kinds of the best chewing tobacco. Who will volunteer?" said the boatswain.

There was a rush of feet and with a mighty, unanimous "Aye, aye, sir!" the men closed in on the boatswain. He picked out five of the oldest and most expert in this line and led the way to Building No. 7.

Here the officers were in session, seated around a table on which were ranged the brands of plug under consideration, and inhaling deep breaths of rich blue white smoke, puffing meanwhile like huge blast furnaces. Their taste for cigars they risked in an endeavor to give the sailormen a good smoking tobacco.

The tars were each given a piece of tobacco and fell to with a will. But they didn't hurry enough for one of the officers and he told them so.

"I don't risk me reputation on one chaw, not me," said one of the men, and his comrades all joined in a hearty "Aye, aye!"

So they chewed and slowly but surely passed from one brand to another, but they did not come anywhere near the end of the heap, and they will meet with the officers every day until the brand is picked.

Representative bankers pleased with proposed plan of money orders which can be cashed in any part of the country.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 15.—The week ends more favorably than it began. This is particularly true of weather conditions and of affairs industrial, which have improved greatly in various sections of the country. Plenteous rains in the entire winter wheat belt and more especially in the drought-afflicted southwest, have given a needed impetus to that important crop, which has been likewise favored by succeeding mild weather.

The apparent advent of spring season and its promise of earliness, has been an important stimulant to most lines of trade and industry, which were thus enabled to throw off the fetters placed upon them by storms, freshets and the entailed interruptions to transportation.

There is less excitement but more strength in iron and steel. Agricultural implement manufacturers have bought heavily of bars, Pittsburg sales being reported at 100,000 tons, almost all of it, however, at old prices. New buyers must pay the advance of $2 per ton demanded. Whether conditions and limited production in February and stocks are smaller than a month ago. What sales of pig iron are noted this week have been at advances of 50 cents per ton. Illustrations of the strong situation in all lines are given in the reports that bar manufactures are sold ahead, rail mills are sold ahead for the entire season, steel and wire mills have booked orders for three months' capacity, and the valley furnaces have sold three-quarters of their entire year's production. Light rails are $2.50 per ton higher. Skelp has advanced from $2 to $3 on demand from the pipe trade and all in all, the innate strength of the situation has practically never been surpassed.

Wheat was buoyed up by the report of the smallest reserves in the farmers' hands by the government. Bradstreet's calculations, based on the above, pointing to a very small increase in the visible and invisible supplies in view of the record breaking crops in this country and in the world at large. This steadied prices for a time, but they weakened later on the report of the breaking of the drought in the southwest and of adequate supplies of moisture to winter wheat in other sections. The most active export demand for some weeks past developed at the decline and exercised some influence for later firmness. Corn and oats for the first time in a long while broke loose from the premier cereal, reports of heavy rains checking receipts, aiding the government report the smallest corn reserves in twenty years and limited farm supplies of oats. A strong speculative movement in May oats is an additional feature to be noted. Wheat—including flour—exports for the week aggregate 2,906,250 bushels, against 4,095,944 last week and 4,690,939 in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1, 1901, to date (37 weeks aggregate 187,168,627 bushels, against 142,172,145 last season. Corn exports aggregate 183,414 bushels, against 352,406 last week and 3,246,575 last year. July 1, 1901, to date corn exports are 23,655,054 bushels, against 137,778,310 last season.

Cotton has been more irregular in price, following the recent upward movement, and influenced, as it has been, by the reported intention of the Fall River cotton operatives to strike, reverses to British arms in South Africa and more speculative disposition to realize on advances. Receipts of exceptionally large volume have, it is said, been at the expense of interior stocks, while exports have been, as heretofore, very heavy. Print cloths are stronger, in sympathy with the general strength of all cotton goods and also because of the threatened strike booked for next week. Labor troubles in the woolen goods trade have been a disturbing feature but dress goods have continued in good demand.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 224 as against 178 last week, 207 in this week last year; 190 in 1900; 205 in 1899 and 233 in 1898. Canadian failures for the week number 31 against 23 last week and 28 in this week a year ago.

Asia's Cotton Crop.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—A falling off of 39 per cent in the Central Asian cotton crop last year is attributed to the partial use of native seed in perference to American. The crop amounted to 5,495,300 poods, as against 7,638,000 poods in 1900. The area sown was 6.5 per cent larger. Unfavorable weather also contributed to the unsatisfactory result.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March 18.—Close.—Wheat—Some short covering and a natural reaction toward the end of the session gave prices a boost and the close was at the best. Trade was only fairly active and almost entirely of a scalping nature. Local millers were moderate buyers. Primaries showed a big decrease. Total clearances small. Fair export demand. Twenty-two loads reported taken for export at the seaboard. The opening was without any special feature. Prices were unchanged. Selling was general, but the market was well supported. Offerings soon became lighter and the market steadied with prices a trifle advanced. Cables were steady and a fraction lower. Statistics had little effect but if anything favored the bear side. Northwestern receipts were 382 cars against 296 last week and 397 a year ago. The Southwest received more than a year ago. Local inspection was 9 cars, 5 grading contract, as compared with 25 last year. Bradstreet estimates a decrease of 3¾ million bushels. The cold wave is abating. Map shows no moisture anywhere except in the Ohio valley. Partly cloudy in the extreme Northwest. Generally clear with rising temperature in the Southwest. The damage by the cold wave if any does not show yet and will not for some time. Private advices from Oklahoma say the crop is in a deplorable condition. Conservatively estimated that Kansas and Oklahoma will have a yield of 50 million bushels less than last year. Reports from the Argentine were bearish. The Manitoba situation seems to be turning bullish.

Corn—Trade in corn has ben practically nil. Prices remain unchanged from last night.

Commission houses were sellers at the opening, induced by lower cables and warmer weather predictions for the Southwest. May started ¼c down at 62¼c. and July at 62c. St. Louis reported a good demand and prices steadied. Local receipts were comparatively good, 21 cars against 13 a year ago.

$ LARGE $ Dividends

Are sure to follow an investment in the well established and famous

CHICAGO-TEXAS OIL SYNDICATE.

This stock is as SAFE as the stock of a NATIONAL BANK and far more profitable. It is NO speculation, but a secure investment, based on facts. Others make claims.

WE PROVE OUR CLAIMS.

This SYNDICATE has two of the best PRODUCING wells on SPINDLE TOP; one 80,000, one 60,000 barrels per day. It owns 427 ACRES of the CHOICEST PROVEN oil lands in TEXAS, all paid for and FREE of any INCUMBRANCE. THERE IS A

MARKET FOR THIS OIL WAITING

the construction of the SYNDICATE'S own tank cars, which are being BUILT. The present daily capacity of 140,000 barrels of oil marketed at a most CONSERVATIVE figure of twenty cents per barrel, would insure over 700 per cent yearly DIVIDEND on the entire capital stock of this Syndicate, or

AN INCOME EVERY YEAR

of over $700.00 on EVERY $100.00 invested. There remains but a small amount of the stock originally allotted for sale at this price, and it may be WITHDRAWN from the market entirely. Put your

SURPLUS CASH TO WORK.

Buy NOW and get the benefit of all dividends as well as the INCREASE in the VALUE of this stock. A handsome INCOME is sure to follow. There are many people to-day LIVING on an income furnished by a $50.00 or $100.00 invested in GOOD oil stocks. We give you the opportunity to buy such stock at

50 CENTS PER SHARE.

full paid and NON-ASSESSABLE. REMEMBER, no PREFERRED stock; all stockholders, large or small, are on the same footing, and share EQUALLY in all PROFITS in proportion to their holdings. You can NEVER buy this stock at such a price again. It will soon

ADVANCE TO 75 CTS. PER SHARE.

Step by step the VALUE of this stock will MULTIPLY many times, and its ever INCREASING DIVIDENDS will reach FABULOUS proportions. This Syndicate has built for the future and ALREADY made a record which the present stockholders are PROUD of. It is a business proposition, backed by HONEST

AGGRESSIVE MANAGEMENT

and men of COMMERCIAL standing. EMBRACE this OPPORTUNITY before the price advances 50 per cent per share, which may take effect

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Send remittances for stock in the [illegible] BANK REFERENCE, prospectus and map showing the EXTENSIVE holdings and location of this Syndicate's LANDS and PHOTOGRAPHS of the GUSHERS sent FREE on request. Call or address,

Fidelity Trust and Investment Co.

Dept. B. Branch Office:

507 New England Building,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BUY CORN NOW!

A small sum invested now in Corn will make you independent before another crop is grown. A smaller crop of Corn was produced last year than ever before in the history of the country. Corn will sell for $1.00 a bushel before Summer. Corn can now be bought for from 61 to 62 cents per bushel. Corn bought at present prices will give you a profit of from 30 to 40 times your investment by Fall. Send at once for our Booklet (mailed free) telling why Corn will advance and how to trade successfully with small capital. Ask your farmer friends if they have any Corn to sell, and if Corn will sell higher next Summer than at present. The Government report issued March 10, 1902, shows the total visible supply of Corn in the United States to be three hundred million bushels, when one year ago the visible supply was one billion four hundred million. Buying Corn now is as safe as buying a government bond. Send at once for Booklet. Highest references.

SWORN STATEMENT.

On June 15th, 1901, a client of the firm deposited with me, at my suggestion, one hundred dollars to be invested in corn for September delivery. I purchased for his account 5,000 bushels at 43¾c per bushel, with a margin of 2c per bushel, and we sold his holdings at 47c, giving a profit of $175.00, this added to the principal, gave $275.00. I purchased again at 47¼c per bushel 10,000 on a 2c margin, investing $200.00, leaving a balance on hand of $75.00. I resold at 50c, making a profit of $250.00, which added to the former amount made $525.00. On a decline from 53c to 48c, I bought 25,000 bushels at the low figure, 49c, and resold at 54½c, making a profit of $1,425.00. This made the capital then $1,950.00. Price of corn then broke back to 53c, and at that price I again bought 50,000 bushels. This I sold at 57c, which gave a profit of $3,500.00, which, added to the former capital, made the amount on hand $5,350. Realizing at that time that the drought was likely to be broken at any time and that the price of corn would drop as soon as there were signs of rain, I drew out of the market all of the above funds, with the exception of $500.00, with which I bought 10,000 bushels of corn at 56c. Corn continued to advance and I sold at 62c, making a profit of $600.00. This, added to the amount already on hand, gave $5,950, or a net profit of $5,850 in 2 months on an investment of $100.00.

CHARLES H. BROOKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of December, 1901.

(Seal) GUILELMINE E. TREDWAY, Notary Public.

My commission expires April 5, 1903.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE WE CAN DO AGAIN.

BROOKS BROKERAGE & COMMISSION CO.

Incorporated. Rialto Building, Dept. S, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Primary receipts exceedingly small. Total clearances 60,400 bushels.

Oats—Trade in oats a trifle better than for several days. There was no feature to the market and the close was steady at about the lowest.

Clover seed—The seed market continues to make small advances each day and shows considerable strength in spite of only a moderate trade. The demand is growing and shipments are large. Receipts to-day were 750 bags. Shipments, 1,950 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 61c; May, 62½c; July, 62¼c.

Oats—Cash, 45¾c; May, 44c; July, 37¼c.

Clover seed—Cash and March, $5.67½; April, $5.35; Oct., $5.20; No. 2 alsyke, $8.65; No. 2 timothy, $2.95.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low	To-day Close.	Mch. 17 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	81⅛	81⅜	81⅛	81⅜	81⅛
May	81⅛	81⅜	81	81⅜	81⅛
July	77¾	78⅛	77⅝	78⅛	77¾
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	74½	75⅛	74⅜	75	74½-⅝
July	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75⅝-¾	75¼
Sept.	74⅞	75½	74⅞	75⅜	74⅞
Corn—					
May	61⅝	62⅛	61½	61⅞	61⅞-2
July	61½	62	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜
Sept.	59¾	60⅛	59⅝	60	59¾
Oats—					
May	44⅛	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜	44¼
July	36	36¼	35⅞	36⅛-¼	36
Sept.	30	30¼	30	30⅛-¼	30⅛
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	80⅛-⅜	80⅞	80⅜	80⅞	80½
July	81	81¼	80¾	81¼	80⅞
Corn—					
May	67¼	67¼	67	67¼	67¼
July	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	66½
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	81¾	82	81¼	81⅞	82¼-½
July	74⅛	74½	74	74⅝	74⅜
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	...	...	...	72⅜	72⅝
July	...	...	...	73⅝-¾	73⅜
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	...	...	...	73⅞-¾	73⅜
July	...	...	...	74¼	74⅜
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$15.40	$15.40	$15.37	$15.37	$15.35
July	15.50	15.55	15.47	15.50	15.45
Lard—					
May	9.37	9.40	9.35	9.35	9.35
July	9.50	9.50	9.47	9.47	9.45
Sept.	9.60	9.62	9.57	9.60	9.57-60
Ribs—					
May	8.40	8.42	8.40	8.40	8.37
July	8.50	8.52	8.50	8.52	8.50
Sept.	8.62	...	...	8.62	8.60

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, March 18.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅜@⅝ for demand and at $4.84⅜@4.85¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.86 and $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84⅜@4.85¼; bar silver, 54⅝c; Mexican dollars, 43½c.

New York, March 18.—Wall Street.—Amalgamated Copper started downwards again this morning, but this did not interfere with the general tendency of stocks to advance. There were some fairly large takings in a number of instances. The New York public utilities were in demand, Brooklyn Transit, Brooklyn Union Gas and Consolidated Gas rising about a point. All of them reacted on secondary dealings. Pacific Mail rose a large fraction on the passage by the Senate of the ship subsidy bill.

Railroad stocks were sluggish and did not derive much immediate benefit from a rise of 1¼@1½ in C., C., C. & St. L. and New York Central. Consolidated Gas and Pacific Mail, which had opened with good gains reacted below last night and liquidation in Evansville & Terre Haute stocks lowered them 1½ to 2 points. Sugar was under pressure, but Amalgamated was supported and got above 63. Other pronounced movements included advances of 3 in American Tobacco pfd., 4 in North American, 2⅛ in Continental Tobacco pfd., 3½ in General Electric and 1@1½ in New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pfd., Colorado Fuel, American Bicycle pfd. Losses of a point each were made by St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pfd. and Westinghouse Electric, but the latter recovered when General Electric advanced. Toward 11 o'clock there was some demand for the transcontinental stocks under the lead of St. Paul, which crossed 165.

The market broadened out and became stronger all around on increased dealing. Prominent stocks came into more general demand. General Electric advanced 6 and Colorado & Southern common and 1st pfd., Lackawanna, Great Northern pfd., the International Paper stocks, Lake Erie & Western, Canada Southern, St. Louis & San Francisco, Texas & Pacific, Tennessee Coal, American Ice, National Biscuit and Rutland pfd., St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pfd. and Evansville & Terre Haute about recovered their previous losses. A renewed drive against Amalgamated lowered it 1½ to 61⅝, and the general market became dull and reactionary. Declines from the best were mainly fractional, but reached 2 points in North American. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pfd. sold 4 points below the previous sale. Bonds were steady.

There were some erratic movements in the specialties. North American reached 6⅛ rise, Lackawanna 7, Rutland pfd. 3½, Pullman and Delaware & Hudson 2, and Reading common and second preferred. American Agricultural-Chemical 1@1½. Amalgamated Copper rallied a point. The general tone was heavy, and Sugar, Consolidated Gas, Westinghouse Electric and Pacific Mail fell 1@1⅛ under last night.

The Erie stocks joined the advance in the coalers and their rise of over a point was followed by a demand for the tractions which carried them to the best. The market continued largely one of specialties and there were scarcely any dealings in the grangers, Pacifics or Southwesterns. Colorado Fuel rose 2⅛ to 98, and there was a sympathetic rise in Tennessee Coal. Cotton Oil gained 3; Virginia-Carolina Chemical a point and North American made its extreme rise 11½ points.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Smelters	46	...	...	46½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	128⅜	128⅜	127⅜	127⅜
Atchison	76⅛	76⅝	76	76½
Atchison pfd.	97	97⅜	96⅞	97
Am. Car & F. Co.	31⅞	32	31⅞	31⅝
Am. Can Co.	15⅝	16	15⅞	16
Anaconda	29⅞	...	...	30½
Amal. Copper	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝	62⅜
Biscuit com.	51½	52⅜	52½	52⅜
Balt. & Ohio	106⅜	106⅜	106	106⅜
B'lyn. R. Trans.	67	67½	66⅜	66⅞
Canada South.	87⅜	...	...	88¼
Canadian Pac.	115¼	115⅜	115¼	115⅜
Chicago Term.	18⅜	...	...	18⅜
Chicago G. W.	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
Clover Leaf	22⅜	...	...	22⅜
Clover Leaf pfd.	40¼	...	...	40
Con. Tob. 4's	66⅞	...	...	67
Con. Tob. pfd	122	124	122	122⅞
Colorado Fuel	96½	98⅞	95½	98
Colorado South	27	27⅞	27	27⅞
Ches. & Ohio	46⅛	46⅞	46½	46⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	101⅛	102⅞	101¼	101⅞
C. I. L. com	62½	62⅞	62	62⅞
Erie com	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37⅜
General Electric	313	318	313	317
Hocking	71	...	...	71¼
Hocking pfd	80½	...	...	80½
Int. Silver	11	11½	11	11⅜
Louis. & Nash.	104½	...	...	104¼
Leather	11⅞	...	...	11⅜
Leather pfd	81⅜	...	...	81¼
L. E. & W. com	68	...	...	68
Lead	20⅜	20½	20	20⅜
Manhattan	135	135⅜	134¼	134½
Mexican Central	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29
Missouri Pacific	101⅞	101⅞	100⅞	[illegible]
Mo., K. & T.	34⅜	...	...	[illegible]
North. Am.	104½	110½	104½	[illegible]
New York Central	163	164	163	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L.	51½	51½	51	[illegible]
N. & W., com.	56⅜	57¼	56⅜	[illegible]
Ontario & West	33	33½	32⅞	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	151	151½	151	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	48½	48¾	48	[illegible]
People's Gas	101	102⅜	101	[illegible]
Reading, com.	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	[illegible]
Rock Island	171½	171⅞	171¼	[illegible]
Rep. I. & S. C.	18	18	17⅞	[illegible]
Rep., pfd.	74⅛	75	74⅛	[illegible]
South. Ry.	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	[illegible]
South. Ry., pfd.	96⅞	97	96⅞	[illegible]
South. Pac.	65⅝	65⅞	65⅝	[illegible]
St. L. San F. com.	63	63⅞	63	[illegible]
St. L. S. W.	27	27	26⅞	[illegible]
Tenn. C. & I.	69	70	69	[illegible]
Union Pac.	99⅜	100	99½	[illegible]
Union Pac. pfd.	87	87½	87	[illegible]
U. P. conv. 4's	106¾	106⅞	106¼	[illegible]
U. S. Steel	42⅞	...	...	[illegible]
U. S. Steel pfd.	95⅜	95½	95¼	[illegible]
Wabash com.	23⅜	24	23⅝	[illegible]
Wabash pfd.	43⅜	43⅞	43⅝	[illegible]
Wab. Deb. B's.	76¼	76½	76	[illegible]
Western Union	91½	...	...	[illegible]
Wis. Cent.	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	[illegible]
Wis. Central pfd.	44	44¼	44	[illegible]
E. & T. H.	65	66	65⅞	[illegible]
Locomotive	32¼	32⅞	32⅜	[illegible]
Linseed	24½	25⅜	24½	[illegible]
Linseed pfd.	57	57⅜	...	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK

Detroit, March 18.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $5.50@6.25; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@5.25; common, $3.00@4.25; canners cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, active, $3.00@4.25; milch cows, active, at $[illegible]; calves, active, at $4.50@7.00. Sheep and lambs, active and steady; prime lambs, $6.10@6.25; mixed, $4.25@5.25; culls, $[illegible]5.50. Hogs—Light receipts; mixed quality; trade is active, at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.15@6.25; yorkers, $6.00@6.10; pigs, $5.75@5.85; roughs, $[illegible]; stags, one-third off, cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, March 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market strong; good to prime steers $6.60@7.10; poor to medium, $4.25@[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.00; cows, $[illegible]5.50; heifers, $2.50@5.50; canners, $[illegible]2.50; bulls, $2.50@5.00; calves, $[illegible]; Texas fed steers, $4.75@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 16,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 30,000; left over, 5,000; market stronger; mixed and butchers, $6.00@6.55; good to choice heavy, $6.55@6.57½; rough heavy, $6.00@6.35; light, $[illegible]6.25; bulk of sales, $6.15@6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; market lower; lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.50; fair to choice mixed, $4.00@4.75; native lambs, $4.00@6.75.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, March 18.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade)—Hogs receipts 10 cars; market active and 10c higher. Mediums, $6.60; yorkers, $6.40; pigs, $5.90; stags [illegible]; roughs, $4.25@5.50; closed strong; all sold.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., March 18.—(Eirick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade)—Cattle receipts 2 cars; market steady. Hogs receipts 10 cars; market active. Pigs, $6.15; yorkers, $6.45@6.55; medium heavy, $6.65@6.80. Sheep receipts 5 cars; market strong. Tops, $6.65; others unchanged.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, March [illegible].

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, in 1 lb. prints, 29c; solid pack, 27c; choice Michigan creamery, 1 lb. prints, 26@27c; solid pack, 24@25c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 14@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 15c; at mark, 15c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 15½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 12@15c.

Cabbage—Holland seed, 1¼c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 11c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25@30c.

Celery—25@50c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Rhubarb—50c per dozen.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Yellow Onions—Per bu., $1.25@1.40.

Green Onions—Per doz., 15@18c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 75@80c.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl., $4.25@4.50; per bu., $1.40@1.50.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9@10c; spring chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 7@8c; pigeons, 90c per doz.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 12@15c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 9@10c; pigeons, $1.25 per dozen.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 18.—Pork steady. Lard steady. Prime western steam, $9.67½.

Butter receipts 7,588 packages; market steady. State dairy, 20@25c; state creamery, 22@29c; creamery held, 20@25c; renovated, 17½@24c; factory, 18@22c.

Cheese receipts 3,432 packages; firm. State full cream, small early make, fancy colored, 12⅜@13c; do white, 12⅜@13c; full cream, large fall make, fancy colored, 11⅞@12c; do white, 11⅞@12c.

Eggs receipts 20,368 packages; firmer. State and Penn., 16½c; western at mark, 16@16½c; southern at mark, 15½@16c.

Sugar raw, steady; fair refining, 2 1-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3c; molasses sugar, 2 1-32c; refined steady; crushed, $5.35; granulated, $4.75.

Coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5¾c.

Molasses firm; New Orleans, 34@41c.

Chicago Produce.

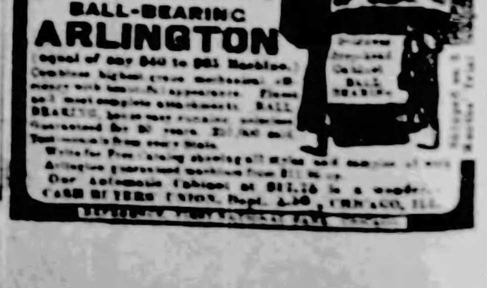
Chicago, March 18.—Butter firm; creameries, 18@26½c; dairies, 16@22c. Cheese steady. Twins, 11@11¼c; daisies, 11½@12c; young Americas, 12@12½c. Eggs steady, 15c.

COTTON.

New York, March 18.—Cotton futures opened steady. March, 8.96; April, 8.97; May, 8.88; June, 8.90; July, 8.92; August, 8.71; Sept., 8.30; Oct., 8.12; Nov., 8.01.

Spot cotton firm; middling uplands, 9 3-16c; middling, 9 7-16c. Estimated receipts at the ports: To-day, 25,000 bales, against 23,006 actual last week and [illegible] actual last year. For the week, [illegible] against 128,624 actual last week and [illegible] actual last year. To-day's receipts at New Orleans were 7,678, against [illegible] last year, and at Houston, 5,002, against [illegible] last year.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet; mid ups, 9¼c; mid gulf, 9½c; sales, 1,200 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, March 18.—The big strike in the transportation trades interfered seriously with business in the wool market. Prices are firm, however, medium territory wools are being quoted at 35@36c, and choice lots of fine, on the scoured basis, 48@50c, with fine mediums at 44@45c clean. Fleece wools are quiet with prices steady. Ohio fine delaines are quoted at 28@29c; with XX and above Ohio at 26@27c. Australian wools are held firm, but offerings available and sales made are small.